THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 277

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Broadcast | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

118,000 Homes Lack Coal; Brown Resigns OPA Post; Chiang Names Communists

The World's Day—October 21, 1943

Boston: State Conservator Reports Lack of Coal

A total of 118,000 homes in Eastern Massachusetts are without coal now, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator, revealed today at a joint meeting of the Town Forest Committees and wood fuel experts at the State House. [Page 2.]

WAC recruiting headquarters were opened today at the State House as part of the all-State campaign to recruit 3,000 women to the Corps. Capt. Dorothy L. Kenna of Framingham is in charge of the offices, which will remain open until Thanksgiving.

In Stamford, Conn., the draft status of Ernest Strain, father of 11 motherless children, was undecided today as the Stamford Welfare Department reported that nine of the youngsters were being supported by the City and the others by his sister-in-law.

Orient: Chiang Names Two Communist Leaders

Two Communist leaders, Gen Chou En-lai and Tung Pi-wu, have been named by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to a committee of 60 designated to lay the groundwork for a constitutional government. This would indicate strongly that a rapprochement has been effected by the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists. General Chou is the second ranking official in the Chinese Communist Party.

Washington: Brown's Resignation Accepted

President Roosevelt accepted the resignation of Prentiss M. Brown as Price Administrator.

Thirty new labor shortage areas must operate on a 48-hour week basis by Nov. 15, under a War Manpower Commission directive, bringing to 71 the localities subject to the longer work week.

Insisting that fathers be put at the bottom of the draft list, the House Military Committee approved legislation giving deferment priorities to fathers married before the war, and providing that fathers not be called for induction so long as draftable non-fathers are available anywhere in the nation.

Brig. Gen. Louis E. Woods has been appointed Director of Marine Corps Aviation, succeeding Maj. Gen. Roy Geiger.

Extra ration points for evaporated milk will become available Oct. 26 to persons living in out of the way places where they cannot get enough fresh milk, the OPA announces.

The Army will need about 75,000 men a month after the first of the year as replacements to keep its total strength at 7,700,000, Secretary of War Stimson said.

The Senate confirmed the reappointment of Preston Delano of Massachusetts as Comptroller of the Currency.

The House voted to repeal the 61-year-old Chinese Exclusion Act and permit immigration of 105 Chinese annually on a quota basis. The action was taken on a voice vote.

In Europe: Another Nazi 'Crisis Conference'

The third "crisis conference" in little more than two weeks has been held in Germany to bolster Nazi morale for the winter. DNB said the chief agents of Nazi "justice" discussed "the significance of the administration of justice on the bearing and attitude of the home front in keeping with the demands of total war."

An international commission for the investigation of war crimes has been set up in London. This is regarded as one of the most important first steps in the difficult task of bringing war criminals to justice.

Hundreds of Wacs arrived recently at a British port with another contingent of American forces, it was announced in London. The Wacs attracted numerous onlookers as they marched to their quarters singing.

The United States shipped 19,722 tons and the United Kingdom 40,848 tons of supplies to French West Africa for civilian use during the first six months of 1943, the British War Cabinet announced.

French patriots raided a German warehouse near Limoges to obtain the land mines which injured Fernand de Brinon, Vichy Foreign Minister, in his Chantilly home Monday night, French border dispatches said.

Three United States farm leaders, who are concluding a tour of British farm districts, said that on their return to America they would seek an immediate international conference of farm organizations to work out a postwar program.

Four attempts on the life of Pierre Laval have been made by French patriots in the past 15 days, and as a result the Vichy Chief of Government has reinforced his bodyguard, the Dakar Radio said.

National: Welles to Write a Weekly Series

Sumner Welles, who resigned in September as Undersecretary of State, announced he will write a series of 25 weekly articles for the New York Herald Tribune beginning Dec. 1. He will express his views as a private citizen on present and postwar international questions.

Americas: Prominent Argentines Dismissed

President Ramirez has dismissed several prominent Argentines from Government offices and honorary public posts following his decree for discharge of all persons who signed a manifesto Oct. 15 calling for the return of constitutional government and fulfillment of international obligations.

The Chilean Government has ordered the cancellation of gasoline rations to 200 motorists who refused to employ chauffeurs under a plan to relieve unemployment, Socialist Deputy Luiz Gonzales asserted.

Australia: Meat Rationing Coming for Civilians

Meat rationing for civilians will be introduced in Australia in January, Premier John Curtin announced in Canberra.

India: Famine Kills 25,000 Persons in Bengal

Twenty-five thousand persons have passed on in Bengal in the last four months as a result of the faminine which is gripping that Indian province, a Calcutta dispatch to the London Daily Mail said.

Canada: Plane Wreckage Sighted in St. Lawrence

Searchers for a missing Liberator bomber, carrying 24 passengers, sighted wreckage in the St. Lawrence River near the mouth of the Saguenay.

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Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 6:34 p. m.; ends Friday at 6:03 a. m.
Dimout begins Friday at 6:32 p. m.; ends Saturday at 6:36 a. m.

Sharp Tells Story Of Haitian Rubber

Roland Hall Sharp, writer on Latin-American affairs for The Christian Science Monitor, is on tour in South America with a group of correspondents, guests of the Rubber Development Corporation of Washington.

Today he writes from Haiti of the group's stop there to see how Cryptostegia rubber is grown, gathered, and processed. First Page, Second Section.

The Weather

Continued Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Meat Points Cut and Butter Divorce Urged

Lamb and low-grade beef glutting Boston market as relief is sought by retail association.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Re-examination, and a readjustment downward, of point values on meats—plus the separation of butter from the meat program—was urged today by the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association.

Certain types of meats—particularly lamb forequarters and some lower grades of beef—are rapidly approaching the point of glutting local markets, said Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Association.

A lowering of point values on these and the elimination of 16-point butter from the meat rationing program would enable New England housewives to purchase such meats in greater quantities, he added.

Pointing out that rationing regulations permit markets to cut the point value of meats which are in danger of spoiling, provided the price is cut correspondingly, Mr. McCabe said that, unless such a cut were drastic—say 50 per cent—it would make very little difference.

Not Enough

"A cut of a point or two in value would hardly attract greatly increased sales," he said. "It needs a 50 per cent cut in point values, which would mean a 50 per cent price cut. Grocers can't afford to do this," he said, "under present regulations.

"Formerly, if a butcher cut prices on certain meats with which he was oversupplied, he could make up any losses involved on other commodities in his store. But, with prices fixed as they are now, this is impossible," Mr. McCabe added.

"Right now," he continued, "we have a surplus of lamb forequarters, among other things. These are not selling in the markets because, point-wise, the value is just about the same as legs of lamb which are much more desirable, and which, because of this fact, are more limited in quantity.

Must Be Moved

"Lamb meat must be moved rapidly. It loses its saleability very rapidly, deteriorating both in color and appearance quicker than some other kinds of meat.

"But, with butter now taking 16 points of a housewife's limited number of ration coupons, she naturally seeks the best possible value for those few remaining red stamps she has left. For months, this Association has urged that butter be separted from the meat rationing program," he said.

Turning to the subject of oleomargarine, Mr. McCabe said that his Association would favor adoption of the Fulmer bill, hearings on which open before the House Agriculture Committee in Washington next week.

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Allies Open 'All-Weather' Air Blitz; 100,000 Axis Troops Fleeing Crimea; Postwar Accord Gains Step in Senate

Committee rejects all efforts to strengthen and clarify collaboration resolution.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Decisive senatorial approval was assured today to the generalized postwar-collaboration resolution which the Foreign Relations Committee finally approved by a vote of 20 to 2.

The Committee rejected all efforts to clarify and strengthen the declaration on the part of spokesmen for a more definite commitment.

Later, the Senate agreed unanimously on the motion of Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, to take up the resolution Oct. 25 as the pending business before the Upper House.

Text of Resolution

The resolution reads:

"Resolved, that the war against all our enemies be waged until complete victory is achieved.

"That the United States cooperate with its comrades-in-arms in securing a just and honorable peace.

"That the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

The two committeemen who voted against even this broad undertaking to secure the future peace by international action were Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, who helped to defeat American membership in the League of Nations, and Senator Robert La Follette (P) of Wisconsin, who long has followed the isolationist path of his father.

Senator Robert Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, did not vote.

Fight on Floor Looms

Supporters of the more specific B-2 H-2 resolution made it clear they would carry the fight to the floor of the Senate.

They intend to call for a roll-call vote on their main demands. They include reference to the willingness to employ a world police force to prevent aggression and to create before the war is over a tentative international organization of the United Nations.

Senator Connally emphasized that the three-power conference now in progress in Moscow was not influencing the decision of the Committee to bring forward its resolution at this time, but he hoped it would be overwhelmingly passed by the Senate as an earnest

Associated Press Radiophoto

Molotov Welcomes Hull

United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, right, is greeted at the Moscow airport by Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, left. These two diplomats, with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, are the principals in the tripartite conference between Russia, the United States, and Great Britain.

Parley: Military Prelude; Second Front Still Question

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Oct. 21—The participation of high-ranking American, British and Russian military men in the second meeting of United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and Russian Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov in Moscow yesterday may have been an event of utmost significance.

In some quarters it is interpreted as an indication that a land attack on Western Europe may be closer at hand than has generally been supposed.

In other circles it is accepted as evidence in support of Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts' intimation in London the other day that the Allied Governments had reached an agreement on offensive strategy before the opening of the tripartite conference, and that nothing remained for the Moscow conferees except to work out the details.

In any case the presence of the military men at the conference table left little doubt that the main topic on the agenda worked out the day before was military. The experts who were called in yesterday were Maj. Gen. John R. Deane of the United States; Lieut. Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay of Great Britain, and Col. Gen. Filip I. Golikov, commander of the Russian forces that captured Kharkov and head of a Soviet military mission to the United States in 1941.

General Deane has been attached to the United States Army's Chief of Staff's office, and General Ismay is from the Office of the British War Cabinet.

Although yesterday's discussions may have been chiefly military in nature, nothing has occurred to alter the prevailing belief that this is fundamentally a diplomatic conference and that its chief results will be diplomatic. Messrs. Hull, Molotov, and Eden are essentially diplomatic plenipotentiaries, not military planners or negotiators.

It is said that all America is

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 21—London hears that there is some surprise and disappointment in Moscow over Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts' speech here on Oct. 19 naming the early part of 1944 as the time for the opening of a "second front."

The feeling in London is that surprise and disappointment are more likely to be felt in the streets of Moscow than in the Kremlin. If the Soviet leaders have accepted or become resigned to Anglo-Soviet strategic decisions, it is felt here they will be in no hurry to quench the popular Russian call for an immediate second front.

Land and Sea Nations

In Great Britain Premier Smuts' speech is generally welcomed. As a high wind and driving rain whipped the English Channel into fury on a recent night, it seemed little like invasion season. But what about the Red Army now fighting its way across the Dnieper, asked the Communist Daily Worker, which is about the only national newspaper in Great Britain

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

RAF flies 1,000 miles to stage first major attack on Leipzig; Allies gain in Italy.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Russia's wide flanking move to encircle all German forces of the Upper Dnieper pushed on five miles, clearly headed for the Nazis' east-west escape line at Krivoi Rog.

The gravity of the Germans' situation apparently had forced Hitler to get his 100,000 or so troops out of the Crimea as fast as the last remaining single-track line can take them. This operation at least is in progress, according to Moscow reports.

There are signs that the situation is regarded as critical in Berlin. It has allowed Stockholm reports to stress the seriousness of this latest South Russian advance. The fact that the High Command, after the long and intentional retreat from the Donetz to the Dnieper, definitely had determined to hold the Dnieper is evidenced by the stubborn defense at Kiev and Melitopol.

The Red Army's breakthrough around Kremenchug, 150 miles southeast of Kiev, threatening all German positions in the Dnieper bend and, heading for the Rumanian frontier 200 miles to the west, thrusts at the very center of the German defense system.

At the same time RAF heavy bombers ranged out on a 1,000-mile round trip to make the first major attack on Leipzig, through which passes the main supply line from Germany to the Balkans. Another key railroad point attacked was Nish, below Belgrade in Yugoslavia, through which go all supplies to Salonika and the Turkish frontier. This task was undertaken by Allied airmen from Northwest Africa.

These raids followed close upon the previous daylight raid on the metal works of Duren in the Ruhr by American Flying Fortresses—their first major trip since the costly

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Blasting of Leipzig part of continuous assault; Fliers now defy gales, rains.

Virtual revolution of war in the air—with Allied bombers operating almost independent of weather conditions—is indicated in the following dispatch.

It discloses that the Allies are putting into operation new techniques that will make possible the continued aerial blasting of Germany throughout the winter months.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
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LONDON, Oct. 21—British and United States Air Forces operating from British bases are just now making a bold bid to fulfill oft-promised all-weather around-the-clock blastings of Germany.

Fliers of both nations are giving practical evidence that the weather problem is being overcome.

They are justifying recent claims of decisive progress made by technicians and theoreticians on the ground.

Defying gales, torrential rain, and fierce thunderstorms which have hit the English Southeast Coast in the past few days, RAF bombers last night penetrated deep into Central Germany to bomb Leipzig following yesterday's big daylight blow by American fortresses at a metal plant in Duren, 25 miles southwest of Cologne.

Not Stopped by Storms

Unfavorable weather has thus not hindered British and American fliers from adding hundreds of more tons of bombs to the vast weight of 74,000 tons unloaded over the Reich and German-occupied territory in 100 days from July 9 to Oct. 17. Already half of Germany's chief cities have been hit. The Luftwaffe has replied with 480 tons on Great Britain in the same period.

While fast Mosquito planes last night continued the persistent bombing of Berlin, RAF heavies concentrated on Leipzig. The RAF was officially described here today as having been over Leipzig "in strength." So Germany's most famous center for peacetime international trade fairs is felt here to have had a proper pasting which it has hitherto escaped. The RAF lost 17 bombers in last night's attacks.

Answer to Schweinfurt

Yesterday's American Fortress attack on the environments of Cologne was particularly welcomed in Britain. The United States 8th Air Force went in strong formations with all-the-way Thunderbolt escort.

Eight Fortresses were lost and 11 enemy fighters were shot down. To many here it represented the confidently awaited comeback for American daylight fliers after their rough handling by the Luftwaffe in the Schweinfurt raid.

Britons had been reading in their newspapers that the United States' answer to the loss of 60 Fortresses in the Schweinfurt raid would be still greater stepping up of American day bombing. Yesterday's raid was the first practical confirmation of this.

There is some expectation here, too, that United States fliers will soon be in the night-bombing business with the RAF.

Morale in Germany

The importance of British-American bomber forces overcoming weather restrictions is underlined here at a moment when strong reports are current of serious deterioration in German home front morale. What may not happen in Germany, it is asked, if Britain and the United States can continue their full-scale blitz on Germany through the winter to coincide, as it seems likely, with gloom in the Reich over Wehrmacht defeats on the Russian front?

Certainly the past 24 hours of operations by the RAF and United States fliers have encouraged the hope here that the winter won't slackening the blitzing of Germany.

Of 74,000 tons of bombs dropped on Germany and German-occupied Europe in the 100 days ended Oct. 17, Britain's Bomber Command unloaded 56,000 tons, of which 48,000 tons were on Germany.

About 2,000,000 Germans are now engaged one way or another in meeting the United Nations air offensive, Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts said in his London speech this week.

Drain on Nazi Manpower

Besides armies of Germans actively combatting raids in anti-aircraft, night-fighter, fire-fighting, and bomb-disposal services, a great force of German manpower is endeavoring to restore or replace

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Jewish Group Lays Disorders Squarely on Christian Front

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sharply contrasting appraisals of the cause of Greater Boston racial disturbances were voiced today as Mayor Tobin attributed at least part of the troubles to a "juvenile situation" while three Jewish leaders placed them squarely on the doorstep of the supposedly extinct Christian Front.

Commenting today for the first time since anti-Semitic disturbances became a issue here four days ago, Mayor Tobin said "from a check of the cases it appears to be strictly a juvenile situation."

He was referring to those cases reported on police records of Station 19, in Dorchester. He disclosed today that he had been at the station Monday night inspecting the police "blotter." He said that his inspection did not include material on other cases which may have been brought to the attention of Governor Saltonstall.

Loath to Mix In

He appeared loath today to get mixed up in a situation in which he held he had no authority. With the City's Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty directly responsible to the Governor, he indicated he had no say in directing law enforcement in the City. Mayor Tobin's visit to Dorchester was as a private citizen, he implied.

The charges involving the Christian Front were made in a statement issued by the New England Division of the American Jewish Congress.

The statement was signed by Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow, President of the New England Division of the national Jewish group, and by Samuel Kalesky and Albert Hurwitz, Boston attorneys who are past Presidents of the group.

Asserting the conviction that "American citizens regardless of their racial origins or affiliations have an equal right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" the statement charged that the Christian Front has "poisoned the citizens of Boston through its vicious propaganda."

"As recent evidence shows, Boston occupies the unenviable position of being second among the centers of hate in America, north of the Mason-Dixon line.

Allowed Meeting

"This is an unenviable reputation and it is due entirely to the fact that we have allowed for some time the Christian Front to carry on their activities until we of the American Jewish Congress actually attended Moran's meetings (Francis P. Moran, acknowledged Christian Front leader in Boston),

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

Story of Union Domination Told at Brewster Inquiry

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—The story of a union leadership which, it is charged, maintained its prestige and ascendancy over management at the Brewster Aeronautical corporation, by calling sudden strikes, breaking promises to the National War Labor Board, and refusing to renegotiate its contract, was told in dramatic form today to the House Naval Affairs Subcommittee.

The witness, Frederick Riebel, Jr., latest ex-President of Brewster, told his version of management's efforts to "do business" with the union headed by "Boss" Tom de Lorenzo. In later hearings the Committee will hear the union's side of the case.

Whether a more able labor-relations policy would have produced a different union reaction to Mr. Riebel's efforts to build airplanes was not discussed in today's testimony. What was spread on the record was instance after instance indicating a union more interested in maintaining its dominant role than boosting production.

Guard Incident

Mr. de Lorenzo was so sure of labor's prerogatives, Mr. Riebel testified, that at a time when the Navy was demanding that union members sworn into the Coast Guard Reserve (temporary) obey Navy rather than union orders, the labor "boss" asked the Brewster President to summon a high-ranking Guard officer to his office and ask him to whether or not he

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Liberation Committees Set Up To Speed New Italian Regime

NAPLES, Italy, Oct. 21 (AP)—Partito d'Azione [Action Party], announcing allegiance to Count Carlo Sforza, pre-Fascist Foreign Minister, published an eight-point program today demanding the immediate establishment of a republican form of government in Italy and numerous economic and social reforms, including the division of large estates and control of big business.

The party, which probably is the largest Italian democratic group, timed its announcement to coincide with Count Sforza's arrival in Italy from the United States, where he long had been in exile.

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Oct. 21—"Committees of National Liberation" are being formed throughout Allied-occupied Italy as the newest effort to solve the political problem of setting up a government in the void left by failing Fascism.

The new movement is still somewhat inchoate. But it has local support of leaders of the six major non-Fascist parties—parties which have already made one attempt at unification, but which still are at work at the task of finding common ground.

Assistance for Picardi

Apparently, the development of the local "Committees of National Liberation" indicates that there has been a lessening of emphasis upon the regime of Premier Marshal Pierto Badoglio. There is a tendency to look upon his government more and more as merely a stopgap.

The non-Fascist groups—the Action, Liberal, Democratic Christians, Democratic Labor, Socialist, and Comunist parties—are at present giving a measure of important co-operation to Leopoldo Piccardi as the key figure in the "Committee" movement.

Signor Piccardi was a Minister in Premier Badoglio's Government who managed to escape from Rome to Naples Sept. 23 and is presently acting local representative of the Badoglio regime. He is a civil servant of long standing, a member of the Council of State, and a man who has impressed Allied observers by his apparent discretion, balance, and judgment.

One of his most important tasks so far has been to discriminate between genuine and false converts to the democratic cause among people now describing themselves as anti-Fascist. In this he has been helped by a Naples Committee of National Liberation made up of spokesmen of various parties.

Appointed by AMG

Signor Piccardi has not so far been in close touch with Premier Badoglio's administration. Allied Military Government authorities found him co-operative and placed him in office locally and have regarded him as a representative of the Badoglio regime.

He has never associated with any political parties. He entered the magistracy and later the Ministry of Corporations. He is a member of the Council of State and under the Badoglio Government changed the name of this back to Commerce and Labor. He speaks only a little English but his private secretary, Umberto Morra, who escaped from Rome with him speaks it fluently—frequently in bitterest criticism of Mussolini and all his works.

It is probably not without significance that some misgivings are beginning to be heard here with

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Banks Are Urged to Break Federal Grip

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Savings banks of Massachusetts, 191 in number, were called upon today to muster all the resources at their command in a state-wide drive to break the tightening grip of Federal controls upon the economic life of local communities.

In an atmosphere made tense by intermittent blasts of local sentiment against the spreading scope of government grants, the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts opened its annual convention in the Hotel Statler with Joseph E. Perry, State Bank Commissioner, leading the local attack.

"Already the paralysis of Federal grants," he told approximately 1,000 attending bankers, "has crept over a large segment of our economic world. Are we ready now to entrust to the caprice of any party currently in power the unrestrained control over every phase of our economic life, especially when that control carries with it the means of self-perpetuation?"

Club Hangs Over State

In Washington's hands today, Mr. Perry warned, are the facilities for appropriating complete control of local economic life. And he believed that this control would be exercised unless prevented by the force of public opinion. As a first step in repudiating potential Federal domination of Massachusetts banking system, the Commissioner urged immediate withdrawal of the Federal grant of $130,000,000 to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

"Let these associations finance their own share insurance, and there would be substituted in the place of competitive laxity, an incentive toward competitive soundness," the Bank Commissioner stated.

He insisted that savings banks were in a particularly good position to take the lead in throwing off Federal controls for a return to private and local initiative because these banks now have the largest amounts on deposit in their history. Not only that, but the savings banks are supporting the war by investing all new deposits in government bonds, a total investment of $834,000,000 to date in the last 11 months.

Mr. Perry urged the banks to adopt a pension system for employees now permitted under new legislation and careful consideration of the part that banks can play in the rehousing of city families now living in blighted neighborhoods.

Banks at Crossroads

Opening the convention, Harrison G. Taylor, Association President, pointed to the fact that savings banks stood at the crossroads of Federal versus local autonomy with the greatest resources at hand in their history. Deposits stand at an all-time high, increasing by $122,940,000 in the last 10 months, according to Mr. Taylor.

The call for local rebellion against increasing Federal grants threaded its way through all of today's discussions and is expected to obtain support from Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts and Governor Saltonstall, tonight's speakers at the annual banquet. The issue still faces bankers as to what they intend to do after the war with the billions of dollars in deposits at their disposal. They already have nearly $2,300,000,000.

Under the guise of postwar planning, proposals are being prepared for banks to pool some or all of their resources, to enter into the business of rehousing city families now living in blighted neighborhoods. This will be the bankers' recommendation for helping to solve problems of decentralization which are expected to continue to take industry and population out of the cities into the suburbs after the war.

But *are* you?

Probably you think you're 100% behind the war effort. But are you? Are you working all the hours your job demands? Are you co-operating with Government requests to conserve? Are you doing your bit in Civilian Defense or Red Cross? Are you realizing we have a long, hard way to go before the war is won? Are you?

Contributed to a Better Understanding of the War Effort by

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Weather Report

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly cooler tonight and continued cool Friday morning. Moderate winds tonight becoming gentle by morning.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut: Slightly cooler tonight and continued cool Friday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed:

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6:10 p. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Friday, 6:32 a. m.; height, 7.9 feet.

Tells the Story of the P. T. A. Drive

By a Staff Photographer

Poster on Display at Annual Convention

P. T. A.-boat poster exhibited at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, which closes this afternoon. Painted by the special class at the Winchendon High School, it tells the story of the State-wide membership drive during the past year. Mrs. Donovan S. Jones, State Membership Chairman, points to the leading boat, representing District 8, which came out first in the drive with 1,241 new members.

3,897 P. T. A. New Members

Center of interest at the Parent-Teacher convention at the Hotel Statler yesterday and today has been the huge PT-boat poster gracing the front of the main conference room. It tells the story of the past year's State-wide membership drive which has brought 3,897 new members into the Massachusetts Association. This was the first such drive in the history of the Association, according to Mrs. Donovan S. Jones, State Membership Chairman.

Sailing the poster sea are 10 PT-boats representing the 10 P. T. A. districts in the State. Heading the flotilla is District 8, which won this home-front engagement with 1,241 new members to its credit. Following it in the order of their accomplishment are: District 6, with 579 new members; District 4, 535; District 3, 307; District 5, 304; District 1 and 2, 295; District 10, 205; District 7N, 203; District 7S, 190; and District 9, 38.

Each boat flaunts an array of flags, one flag for each Association within its District which achieved the campaign goal of 10 or more new members during the year. The Parent-Teacher-Student Association of the Classical High School in Springfield boasts the biggest single gain of 341, and thus did much to give District 8 command of the fleet. Blue ribbons were awarded at last night's banquet to the 88 Associations whose flags are flying on the poster.

The poster was drawn and painted by the special class of the Winchendon High School under the direction of Mrs. A. Watts, Mrs. Jones explained. While the idea of PT-boats on the home front to keep up with the PT-boats on the Sicilian front was Mrs. Jones's, it was one of the boys in this class who suggested bringing in his model of a real PT-boat for the class to copy in making the poster. During the process the teacher has correlated all classroom subjects around the PT-boat.

Sullivan Says Many Homes Without Coal

With winter coming on, 118,000 homes in the nine eastern counties of Massachusetts are without coal, it was declared today by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator.

"It is not a cheerful picture," Colonel Sullivan told a joint meeting of the town forest committees and regional chairmen of the wood fuel production committees of the Committee on Public Safety.

"Secretary Ickes has promised us that we would have 90 per cent of our coal requirement this year, but Mr. Lewis kicked that off the platform last May when his boys took a vacation," Colonel Sullivan said, referring to John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers Union.

Speaking of coal mines, Colonel Sullivan said, "they can't make up the deficit even with a 48-hour week. The production is less than on a 40-hour week."

"Our inventories show that we are 200,000 tons short of our usual May stocks," Colonel Sullivan continued, "and a survey shows that New England needs 400,000 tons to meet demands of home owners who converted from oil to coal, and the most of that is in Massachusetts.

"This winter because of the increased demands of our war industries we will have to conserve not only oil and coal, but gas, electricity and even water."

He said that while the home owners of Massachusetts will have to "skin along" and save on home fuel, bunker oil for industry is "spilling over."

"As for gasoline," Colonel Sullivan added, "that will be tight, but looking around the streets of Boston, I see there are enough car owners with enough gasoline to get into the city even though we have excellent transportation facilities here."

Colonel Sullivan said that approximately 8,000,000 tons of anthracite coal are consumed in New England each year, about half of it in Massachusetts. He added that our estimated requirements of coal for this date were about 90 per cent of what was delivered last year, but said it is expected that only between 75 and 80 per cent will be received.

The State Conservator emphasized that wood for fuel unquestionably would be an important factor in helping to solve heating problems in many communities.

Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the town forest committee, pointed out that 250,000 cords of wood were available last year for fuel and that there will be approximately 300,000 this year. "Because of the shortage of fuel this year," Mr. Reynolds said, "we feel that all of the town forests which contain suitable wood for fuel should be opened to cutting by local citizens under proper supervision. There never has been a better opportunity to improve the woodlands of the State by disposing of low-grade material at a profit."

Mr. Reynolds said that the State charges $1 a cord for standing fuel wood, and he recommended that towns adopt a similar policy.

Lynn Man Is Listed Wounded in Action

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Navy announced today 27 casualties, including three killed, five wounded and 19 missing.

This brings to 30,698 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941, including 11,962 killed, 5,411 wounded; 9,134 missing and 4,191 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today (Navy and noncommissioned personnel) included:

Massachusetts

Campbell, Leodore Amos. Wounded. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Campbell, Lynn.

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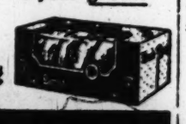

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Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Leonard T. Carney, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in the church edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

P. T. A. Told of Twin Tasks For Parents and Teachers

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Twin tasks for teachers and parents in preparing the children of today to make wise use of the freedom of tomorrow were set by the two final speakers at the closing session of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher convention at the Hotel Statler this afternoon.

On the one hand Prof. George Kinsley Makechnie, Registrar of Boston University's School of Education, called upon teachers to give children historical and social knowledge of the peoples with whom they are bound to come in contact in our airplane-shrunken world. On the other, Mrs. William A. Hastings, President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, appealed for the preservation of the home without whose wholesome influence, she said, the stalwart characters needed to carry on the responsibilities of democracy cannot be built.

Speaking on the topic, "Striving for the Attainable in Postwar Education," Professor Makechnie proposed that secondary schools teach as much as possible about the legitimate differences between the peoples of different nations. He cited Britons and Americans for illustration. As similar as they are, their manifestations of democracy necessarily take different forms, he said, and children must be made to understand these—the fact, for instance, that they have a royal family and we do not, that we have a Supreme Court and they do not, and so on. Social insight in relation to other peoples will be even more important, he held, than the technical knowledge that will likewise be required by the fact that no two places on the world are now more than 60 hours apart.

Less Abstractions

He also urged both parents and teachers to deal less with abstractions about postwar planning and to think specifically in terms of finding ways for professional, industrial, and other groups of like interests to share their common interests. He would like to see an international organization of teachers, another of business men, one for nurses and so on. Each group through its own publication could, he believes, develop close-knit bonds around the world.

Mrs. Hastings warned that "unless our homes hold the standards they already have and go on to larger duties with vision and understanding, we can lose this war for democracy even if our fighting men are victorious."

P. T. A.'s, confronted with the double problem of serving the war effort and maintaining the family life of the nation somewhere near normal levels, should constantly evaluate the demands made upon them, she declared. "If what is asked means neglect of homes and children, the job should be left to others," she said. "If the Parent-Teacher movement means anything today it means that its representatives must set a fixed example of fidelity to duty and present a clear and steadfast interpretation of where that duty lies."

Mrs. Hastings asked for more courses in all phases of family living—physical, moral, psychological, economic, and spiritual. Not enough courses in the privileges and responsibilities of family life are given, she said, and when they are, the work is generally elective, yet no part of a boy's or girl's training for life can be more vital.

The problem of keeping high school children in school cropped up repeatedly during the two-day sessions and was discussed at some length at yesterday's roundtable of high school P. T. A. representatives. No conclusions were reached, but the consensus regarding the compromise of part-time work was that students cannot keep up the same scholastic standards as previously and work too. Homework undeniably suffers and pupils are sleepy during the day, it was agreed. Whether the high schools should reduce their standards in order to help meet the manpower shortage appeared to be an open question in the minds of this group.

Several of its members also mentioned the problem of teachers doing part-time work in war factories. The general feeling was that these teachers are not up to their best in the classroom and often fail in the home preparation which is part of their school job.

The national organization, as Mrs. Hastings later brought out, urges local P. T. A.'s to work closely with their law-enforcement agencies to see that school attendance and child labor laws are obeyed. For the sake of the future, she said, school standards must be maintained and children be kept in high school if our level of education is not to sink to that of a laboring group. Mrs. Hastings said that in some communities what was needed was a higher type of personnel in law-enforcement agencies and suggested the procurement of this as a field of P. T. A. endeavor.

Meeting Tomorrow

Women in Council, Roxbury—Board meeting, 10:30 a. m., Masonic Temple, 171 Warren Street; social hour, 1 p. m., followed by regular meeting under direction of the Art and Music Committee. Christine N. Ayars will speak on "The Highlands of Guatemala" and Francis Lovejoy will sing.

Lothrop Club—Mrs. John Alden Boyd, Chairman of Community Service, will be hostess at 2:30 p. m. at the Unitarian Parish House, Miss Margaret Slattery will speak on "Ideas Are Dynamite."

Winchester Fortnightly—First opera recital lecture in the music appreciation course sponsored by the Club at the Winchester Public Library, 10:30 a. m. Dr. Karl Geiringer of the College of Music, Boston University, will conduct it; tomorrow's subject is "Carmen." Mrs. Henry A. Poveleite, Chairman of the Music Committee, has charge of arrangements.

Book 3 Key to More Rations

"No War Ration Book 4 without a No. 3 book."

That's the simple rule to be followed by Massachusetts schoolteachers during the registration period for the new No. 4 War Ration books which starts on Monday, Oct. 25, at several hundred school sites throughout the State.

The application procedure for War Book 4 is relatively simple and permits an application to be filed by the individual or his representative.

All members of the same family household, related by blood, marriage, or adoption, may file a single application. Any family members such as students, hospital patients, or travelers, temporarily away from home for not more than 60 days whose War Books 3 are retained in the household, may also be included in the application.

However, if a person is to be away from home at the period of registration and is using his War Book 3 at this address, he may make application for War Book 4 at any convenient school site by presenting his War Book 3 at that time.

Persons living in the same household but who are not related by blood, marriage, or adoption, must file a separate application. If more convenient, this may be done by an agent.

In general, members of the armed services are not eligible to receive War Book 4, unless present, or future, subsistence arrangements authorized by the War Department permit the ownership of Book 3.

The schedule of days and hours when school registration sites are to be open has been arranged through the local superintendents of schools in each city and town in Massachusetts.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meat, Butter, Etc. — Today — Brown stamps "C," "D," "E," and "F" in ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Oct. 30.

Brown stamps "G" become valid Oct. 24; "H," Oct. 31; "J," Nov. 7; and "K," Nov. 14. All will expire Dec. 4.

Sugar—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 14 in Book 1, good for five pounds, expires, Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, also expire.

Nov. 1—Stamp No. 29 in book 4 becomes valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Nov. 1—First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C," in Book No. 4—to be issued before end of October—will become valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book No. 2.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 8. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Nov. 9—New "A" gasoline coupons become valid at midnight.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 becomes valid for one pair on Nov. 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Oct. 31. Last day for tire inspection for B-book holders; C-Book holders, Nov. 30. New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601 a month.

He's thinking about calling the folks back home

Going to call tonight, when he's off duty. He won't have much time and that call means a lot to him.

Might be to a mother or dad or sweetheart right in your town or on your street. It can be as close and near to you as that.

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Paternalistic Government Is Hit by Watt

Nothing is farther from the wishes of the organized wage earners than a system of paternalistic government or political control of economic affairs, Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor, told the Boston Chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants last night.

"The American worker wants an opportunity to earn a decent and constantly improving standard of living, and he looks to the government for such balancing of conditions as will assure him that opportunity," Mr. Watt said. "He wants no fascism, no communism and no suicidal cut-throat competition.

"On the contrary, the organized wage earners want to preserve a system which will assure our escaping any breakdown of the integrity of individual property rights which the worker earns from his own efforts. He wants a system in which freedom is the heritage and foundation upon which every worker, willing to work, can enjoy the full fruits of his labor. He prizes private property so much that he wants a full share for himself."

Mr. Watt is a former labor leader of Massachusetts, having served for nine years as Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. He was called to the Washington headquarters of the A. F. of L. in 1938, and is now a labor member of the National War Labor Board.

Turning to politics, the A. F. of L. spokesman added:

"On the domestic front, the foremost issue is not who will be President in 1945, but whether we shall succeed in preserving our democracy and averting chaos in 1944 and 1945. I doubt whether a political democracy can long endue if it attempts to function authoritatively in the economic as well as the political field.

"A Congress elected on some important public issue such as the foreign policy of the nation may be completely unrepresentative of our domestic economic policies. Linking economic and political responsibility into one body puts too many eggs in one basket and has a tendency to pile power on top of power, whenever a crack develops underneath."

Plane Motor Gets Tune-Up

Official United States Marine Corps from Harris & Ewing

Women Marines Have Situation in Hand

While many of their colleagues fill clerical jobs as their duties at the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N. C., Privates Emma Melenchinko of Gary, Ind., Bette Wimer of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Mary Kleiza of Worcester, Mass., go in for the greasy task of aircraft engine repair in the Assembly and Repair School. Here they are pictured working on a powerful motor in one of the Dallas Huts, where the engines are mounted.

Blackout Tonight To Halt Traffic Only 10 Minutes

Public co-operation in tonight's blackout of Greater Boston is sought by civilian defense officials today as preparations are made for the extensive field exercise in Region 5 of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Regional Director Michael T. Kelleher pointed out that although the blackout itself will last from 8:35 to 9:15 p. m., traffic will be halted for only 10 minutes between 8:55 and 9:05 p. m. Every effort has been made to minimize the inconvenience to the public, he said.

A. R. P. personnel, however, will be put through protracted tests designed to determine how the Civilian Defense organization will respond to simulated incidents of enemy action and normal catastrophes in the 43 participating communities.

They are: Boston, Arlington, Belmont, Braintree, Brookline, Burlington, Cambridge, Canton, Chelsea, Cohasset, Dedham, Dover, Everett, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Lexington, Lincoln, Malden, Medford, Melrose Milton, Needham, Newton, Norwood, Quincy, Randolph, Reading, Revere, Scituate, Stoneham, Somerville, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop, and Woburn.

PAW Bans Naphtha As Fuel for Motors

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Use of naphtha as a motorboat or motor vehicle fuel was forbidden Oct. 19 by the Petroleum Administration for War, after surveys indicated widespread unauthorized use of the fluid as a gasoline substitute.

Quarterly delivery quotas for naphtha dealers and bulk consumers were ordered by PAW to implement the new ban. The order is designed to confine naphtha deliveries to legitimate industrial channels. There have been reports of recent shortages in industry.

Limited Milk Deliveries Begin in Connecticut Areas

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 21—The War Food Administration's milk limitation order, curtailing sales of fluid milk in four of Connecticut's urban areas, went into effect this week and Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin warned the people of the State that a serious milk shortage lies only a few weeks ahead.

Production of milk has dropped sharply with continuance of dry weather that began in August. Several distributors this week had insufficient supplies to fill their orders. In November, when production is normally at its lowest point, the shortage will be general throughout the State, it is now expected by the trade.

The Governor sounded his warning in a radio talk, noting that weather was the immediate cause of lowered production, but taking occasion also to charge that lack of comprehensive food policies on the part of the Federal Government is responsible for the widening gap between supplies of milk and the demand.

1944 Farm Goals

Farmers were in the news again this week when they met in a conference called by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to set production goals for another year of war. They said they would produce as much milk as they are producing this year, if assured adequate supplies of grain, machinery and fertilized and an increase of two cents a quart in their returns.

In an accompanying resolution they declared that they are opposed to subsidy payments for agricultural production.

Jobs Stabilization

Connecticut's new employment stabilization program, being watched by other areas as an experiment in manpower control in a region of critical labor shortage, went into operation this week. The order, issued by the War Manpower Commission, increases from 30 days to 60 the waiting period between job transfers for persons who lack statements of availability. In all central Connecticut industries complete control of job placement passed to the United States Employment Service.

The controlled hiring, pointed out State Manpower Director William J. Fitzgerald, is on a voluntary basis, through the cooperation of employers. This is the point that is regarded as experimental.

Manpower Shortage

Reports of the seriousness of the manpower shortage continued to come from official agencies. Hartford District Manpower Director William G. Ennis said that in September the number of persons leaving the area for jobs elsewhere had increased markedly. Inmigrants still exceeded out-migrants in this district, but Mr. Ennis thought the tide had since turned. A new aircraft plant in Burlington, Vt., is a source of concern for employment agencies in Hartford. Men from Burlington and vicinity who came here to work in the United Aircraft and other industries are now going back to Burlington.

Alerting Plan

A new alerting plan was announced by the Connecticut War Council, to relieve an estimated 10,000 men and women who have been manning district warning centers and local control centers on a 24-hour basis. Air raid warning or practice alarms will come by telephone to individuals rather than to the centers when the new plan goes into effect.

Scrap Holiday

Governor Baldwin announced a half-holiday for a State scrap metal drive Oct. 27. Schools will close at noon and children will be expected to go home and hunt for scrap.

Navy Greeter Is Just Right; Husband and Dad of Family

A friend in need is a much better friend if he's the father of the family, according to a story going the rounds of naval headquarters here.

When a distraught young wife with an infant in her arms appeared recently in the Navy's Public Relations Office, it was proved fortunate for all concerned that the young lieutenant on duty was the experienced father of a growing family.

He knew exactly how to handle the situation.

Inquiry disclosed that the young woman had just flown in from her home at Kermit, Texas, expecting a reunion with her husband, a Motor Machinist Mate, Second Class, in the Coast Guard. She had telegraphed him of her expected arrival, but he was not at the airport, because the telegram had not been delivered.

A taxi driver inadvertently brought "Mrs. X" to First Naval District headquarters, instead of to the Coast Guard. The Public Relations duty officer immediately took steps to locate the missing husband and father, but meanwhile little Jerry was demanding attention in emphatic terms.

A nursery was quickly improvised, and then the lieutenant, recognizing Jerry's lusty cries as evidence of an empty tummy, pressed a small electric plate into service to warm some milk.

Jerry was chortling happily and everything was well in hand when Motor Machinist Mate X. reported to reclaim his family, an hour and a half after they had arrived at Navy headquarters.

Mussolini's Navy Secretary Reported Killed in Mishap

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—A German Transocean Agency radiocast said today that Admiral Antonio Legnani, named Secretary of the Navy in Benito Mussolini's Republican Fascist regime Sept. 23, had been killed in an automobile accident.

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Symphony Preview—News of the Theater

Berezowsky to Conduct His New Fourth Symphony

By Winthrop P. Tyron

To repeat an axiom in art, something must be there to give pleasure if the work shall win general, or even special, regard and shall hold any sort of place and standing; and on this point the Symphony No. 4, Op. 29, of Nicolai Berezowsky, scheduled for presentation at this weeks' concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, ought to fill the requirement.

Let anyone with half an eye turn over the pages of the manuscript score of the symphony, he will inevitably pause for a fair and considered look at the second movement. In the case of almost any composition in large form, a good spot to investigate at a quick reading is where preliminaries end and intimate communication begins. Very often that spot will be the beginning of a slow movement, wherein the composer has not only a word to say but also a song to sing. Now and then, however, it happens to be a scherzo, as it is in this instance, where the composer happens to want to let himself go in a playful way.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now the symphony, written within the last couple of years under the auspices of the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, is of as regular classic construction as anything in these days can be—four movements, requiring a little more than a half-hour for performance; and the Scherzo is right down to the ground strict, with main portion, trio, return to the main, and an independent short stretch of measures designated as coda.

Nothing can be more unreliable than the appearance of music on paper. It frequently happens that what strikes the eye agreeably gets nowhere with the ear; and again, what has a drab, commonplace look may have surprising sound. We have only to study a piece of orchestration by Berlioz in print to be aware of that. How it will be with the Scherzo of the Berezowsky Symphony No. 4 we shall learn in the listening; but certainly the visual character of the piece, its notes done in the composer's own handwriting, as clear as if engraved, promises well.

The main part of the movement seems peculiarly rich in rhythm, a three-pulse bar being constantly broken into, with apparent shift from odd to even. Better yet, unless somebody objects to being reminded of "Pétrouchka," a hand organ tune enters with the trio interlude, and at once a mood of laughing childhood is induced. Some of the ideas of this sportive second movement may, indeed, have a source, but the instrumental treatment bears plentiful signs of originality; and, what comes to more the episode must, except, possibly, for a heavy full-band climax, turn out gracious and charming. It should keep the middle stretch of the symphony buoyant and pleasurable; and it might, if it had to, hold the whole work high on the wave and prove in itself a recommendation for further performances.

♪ ♪ ♪

To go on to the third movement, that proceeds more or less in the romantic, voice-like manner of old-school things. The airs will no doubt cause some persons to think of Russia, more especially the tearful-sentimental days of Tchaikovsky; but they will put as many more, perhaps, in the mood of modern American emotionalism. There will be an environmental sign or two, we may be sure, for each and every listener this week to discern and respond to. The symphony, natural to suppose, being designed for production in Boston, will carry hints of inner tumult appropriate to its neighborhood.

For a word on the fourth movement, that obviously goes with glow and freedom, with the rhythmic conventionality of classic rule avoided, we may be certain, and with the powers of a big orchestra called forth quite unrestrainedly.

Mr. Berezowsky dedicates the Symphony No. 4 to the memory of Natalia Constantinova Koussevitzky. By invitation of Serge Koussevitzky, the Boston Symphony conductor, he will be present at the concerts and will direct the presentations of his own music.

"Othello" is now established as a box office hit in New York, with standees reported at the second night performance. The advance sale, including Theater Guild subscriptions, is said to amount to $80,000.

Maurice Goldberg

Nicolai Berezowsky

Who will direct the first performances of his Fourth Symphony by the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Marcus Blechman

Halia Stoddard

The new Elvira in Noel Coward's "Blithe Spirit," coming to the Wilbur Monday for a return engagement.

Prelude to 'Winged Victory'

"It happened one rainy day about a week after I graduated from high school," explained Elisabeth Fraser of the Army Air Forces show, "Winged Victory," due at the Shubert Theater Tuesday evening, Nov. 2. Miss Fraser has just been asked how she had obtained her first acting assignment.

"I had been making the rounds from office to office and not getting anywhere, and was about to give up and get a modeling job when I came upon an item in a newspaper stating that the Lunts were about to go into rehearsal in a new play by Robert E. Sherwood. So I went straight to the offices of the Theater Guild. There must have been a thousand people there, sitting around waiting. I thought to myself, this must be it.

"But it wasn't. It developed that on this particular day they were casting for William Saroyan's 'Love's Old Sweet Song.' They were looking for twins, no less. So I left. However, while I was walking downstairs a sudden thought hit me. I decided to go back and wander through the building just to see what I could see. When I got to the top of the Guild building I ran smack into a rehearsal room. It was the famous 'Room 64' of the Theater Guild.

"Sitting there was Alfred Lunt, talking to somebody, so I sat down quietly and put my umbrella somewhere, took off my rubbers, and waited. Presently Mr. Lunt got up and started right past me. Suddenly he stopped, turned around and said, 'Are you waiting to see me?' I said 'Yes' and told him I would like to be in his new play. He asked me if anyone had sent for me. I had to say 'No.' He asked me how I got into the rehearsal room, and I said simply, 'I just walked in.'

"Then he asked me what I had done in the theater."

At this point Miss Fraser, of Brooklyn and one week out of high school, gulped hastily and wondered if she should tell him. Her acting experience up to that point had consisted of being allowed to do "walk-ons" in a small stock company in Vermont where her family spent the summers.

"Anyway, I told him I'd had some stock work and to my surprise, he said, 'Well, come back in an hour with something to read. Not Shakespeare and not Browning.'

"I hastened to the Drama Book Shop down the street, and came back with a copy of 'You Can't Take It With You' and read for the Lunts.

"They were wonderful. They let me read eight pages and they laughed in all the right places. They made me feel just grand."

And so the Lunts engaged her for "There Shall Be No Night." They neglected, however, to tell her whether she was playing the young girl in the play—or her understudy.

"I really didn't know for certain until a week before we opened," confesses Miss Fraser.

"Blossom Time," the perennial, is expected to come to the Shubert on Monday, Nov. 15.

Alias 'Jones' But She's Still Bizet 'Carmen'

Comparisons are always dangerous. And yet it is comparatively safe to say that the lady known as Carmen has had a more tempestuous theatrical career than any other stage character. Born in a novel by Prosper Mérimée, she came to life at the Opéra-Comique in Paris on March 3, 1875, in Bizet's opera "Carmen." Since that time she has been played by almost every kind of prima donna and in almost every conceivable type of theatrical presentation.

"Carmen" is so popular as an opera that it is, at first blush, a bit startling to realize that Billy Rose has conceived a new version of the story. As Carmen Jones, therefore, Carmen will emerge as a lady of today, talking and singing about today's problems in today's patois.

"Carmen Jones," its sponsors point out, is not a vulgarization of Bizet's famous work. Musically the opera has been left unadulterated. But there is a new libretto by Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, in the production which comes to the Boston Opera House on Tuesday, Nov. 2.

"We felt," Mr. Rose says, "that 'Carmen' is still a very exciting work, and we felt that we could make it palatable for the masses. Naturally, we would not dare to alter the music. But if we could make the characters people of today, retaining the same basic story line, we thought we would have accomplished something which should have wide appeal. This Mr. Hammerstein has managed."

"Carmen Jones" is concerned with United States soldiers and a defense worker. The locale is a parachute factory. The characters are all Negroes—simple, honest, earnest every-day American Negroes engaged in the war effort.

The production is being staged by Hassard Short. There will be a cast of more than 100. The chorus is being trained by Robert Shaw, and the dances are under the direction of Eugene Loring. Charles Friedman is directing the libretto, the costumes are being designed by Raoul Pène du Bois, and Howard Bay has designed the sets.

Latest information on "Outrageous Fortune" at the Wilbur is that it will take a week off for rehearsal after Saturday night's performance and will then open in New York, approximately a week later than previously planned.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Copley Plaza—Symphony Luncheon. Boris Goldovsky, 12:15.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Rosemary Lane. 2, 6:30, 9:40. "We've Never Been Licked," Noah Beery, Jr. 1:00, 4:30, 7:50.

Exeter—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. 2, 5:25, 9. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 4, 7:20.

Fenway—"This is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Ronald Reagan, Kate Smith. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:55.

Kenmore — "Little Women," Katherine Hepburn, Joan Bennett. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Meet's Im," Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4:15, 7:30.

Keith Memorial—"Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster, Peggy Ryan. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. "Seventh Victory," Tom Conway. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:50.

Majestic — "Hi-Ya Sailor," Donald Woods, Elyse Knox. 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. Stage Show: 2:00, 5:00, 8:00.

Metropolitan—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Modern—"So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert. 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5:30, 9:00. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 4:30, 7:55.

Orpheum: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10. "The Nazty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9.

Paramount—"This Is the Army," George Murphy, Alan Hale, Ronald Reagan, Kate Smith. 9:40 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9:20.

RKO-Boston: "Crime Doctor," Margaret Lindsay. 11:04 a. m., 3:01, 4:55, 7:55, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:29, 3:36, 6:23, 9:30.

Scollay—"The Sky's the Limit." Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou, Martha Scott. 11:06 a. m., 3:10, 5:15, 9:18.

South Station Theater—"Airways to Peace," "A Nation Dances," "Nursery Rhyme Mysteries," "Amphibious Fighters," Duke Ellington and His Orchestra, "Scrapooly Married," with Leon Errol, Cartoons. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Johnny Comes Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 12:50, 3:57, 6:54, 10:01. "The Nazty Nuisance," Bobby Watson. 11:36 a. m., 2:47, 5:54, 8:51.

Telephone—"Airways to Peace," "Hollywood in Uniform," "Hunting Dogs," "Pete Smith," Disney, "John Nesbitt," "Scenic Alaska," Duke Ellington, Digest of World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou, Martha Scott. 1:03, 4:33, 8:03. "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. 2:30, 6:00, 9:30.

Washington Street Playhouse—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:50.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Behind the Rising Sun," Brian Donlevy, Tom Neal. "Get Going," Gene Autry, Smiley Burnette. Open 1:30. "Prairie Pirates," Russell Hayden, Lee Roberts. "Ladies Day," Lupe Velez.

BRAINTREE—Strabstone: "Gung Dunn Canteen," all-star cast. 2, 6:30, 9:30.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Two Senoritas," Jane Frazee and Trio. 1:30, 5.

BROOKLINE—Beacon Hill: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. "Flesh and Fury," Tony Curtis, Jan Sterling. Open 1:30. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 3:30, 7:30.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.

HARVARD—Harvard: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," James Stewart. "Desert Victory." 2, 5.

University: "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine. 1:30, 4:45, 8:00. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolph Menjou. 3:30, 6:30, 10.

Codman Square: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 1:45, 5.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 7, 10:07. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 3:05, 8:50.

Park: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Stormy Weather," Bill Robinson, Lena Horne. "Assignment in Brittany," Susan Peters. 1:30, 5.

Hyde Park: "Sky Lark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. "Buy That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30. Continuous 7-11.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Here to Hold," Joseph Cotten, Deanna Durbin. "Frontier Badmen," Dianna Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien. 2:30, 9:15. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 4:50, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 1:50, 5:07, 8:15. "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 3:06, 6:15, 9:20.

Mystic: "My Sister Eileen," Betty Hutton, Janet Blair. "Two Senoritas," Jane Frazee and Trio. 1:30, 5.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 1:45, 6:45.

Playhouse: "Crime Doctor," Margaret Lindsay. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45.

Strand: "Gung Dunn Canteen," all-star cast. 2, 6:30, 9:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler, Edward Arnold. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont.

NATICK—Colonial: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. "Bomber's Moon," Annabella, Kent Taylor, George Montgomery. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "First Comes Courage," Brian Aherne, Merle Oberon. "You Were Never Lovlier," Fred Astaire.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "The Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "I walked with a Zombie," James Ellison, Frances Dee. Strand: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie.

Strand: "Tonight We Raid Calais," John Sutton, Annabella. "He's My Guy," Joan Davis, Dick Foran.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Hoopy Serves a Writ," William Boyd.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Behind Rising Sun," Brian Donlevy, Tom Neal. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary, Lupe Velez. 1:30, 6:15.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Frontier Badmen," Dianna Barrymore. "Ladies Day," Lupe Velez. 1, 5.

WATERTOWN — Watertown: "Behind Rising Sun," Brian Donlevy, Tom Neal. "Friendly Enemies," James Craig, Nancy Kelley. "Murder in Trade Wind," Edmund Lowe.

Coolidge: "Casey Ishbad," Betty Grable. George Montgomery. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Casey Ishbad," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "To Right Wrongs," Alexander Knox, John Beal.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. Preview Performance: "Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Saludos Amigos."

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez. 2:30, 7:50.

Music

Tomorrow

Copley Plaza—Symphony Luncheon. Boris Goldovsky, 12:15.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3:30.

Tuesday

Jordan Hall—Recital by Jan Smeterlin, pianist. 3:30.

Wednesday

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3:30.

Thursday

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3:30.

Friday

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3:30.

Saturday

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 288 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 6 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 9:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
New Haven — Saturdays, 9 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1400kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine

Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL, 11.73mc (25m), 15.35 mc (19m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1340kc.
New Bedford—First and third Fridays, 9 a. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Monday, Oct. 25, 9 a. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 9 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:45 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Tuesdays, 8:30 a. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket — First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon; second Wednesdays, 9:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., WRUL and WRUW, 11.73mc (25m), 15.35mc (19m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursday, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 22
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Friday, Oct. 22

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.47 meg., 31 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—6:45 p. m.—Native Songs. YV5RN, 6.36 meg., 46.4 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:48 p. m.—English Period RKI, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"London Letter." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKI, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Workers' Playtime." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Royal Marines' Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 49.1.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.62 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.2 m.; GSC, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.60 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (66.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; F. M. Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Sammy Kay's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Home Folks Frolic.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Adventure in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39D Mt. Washington, N. H. (49.5mc)

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Roundtable: "Iron Major."
7:30 p. m.—Concert Album.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—"Human Adventure"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—Oracle Fields' Show.
9:30 p. m.—"U Tel 'Em Club."
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—Biographical Sketches.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Musical Roundup.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ran Wilde's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Tribute to Ben Bernie.

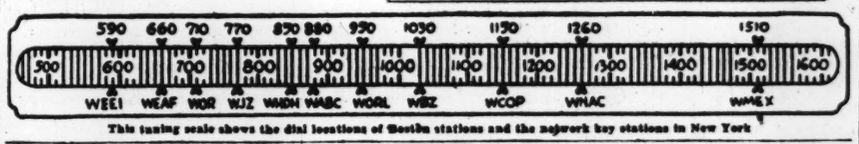
Slade's PEANUT BUTTER — Made of No. 1 grade of peanuts and salt

SPORTS AND RECREATION "Y"

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Waltzing With You
3:15	Caribbean; Drama,	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Waltzing With You
3:30	News; Snapshots	Studio orchestra; talks	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: Va-	Gene Autry, Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Studio orchestra; talks	"Right to Happiness"	riety Show; orchestra	Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	'Human Relations'; music	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Walter Compton, news	"Francine Presents"
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Across the Footlights	Bing Crosby, songs
4:30	Those With Us	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"; U. S.	Artie Shaw's Orch.
4:45	WAC Int'view; Date	Musical Roll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Navy Program; orch.	King Sisters, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Roll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Kay Kyser's Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood"; sk	Irish songs
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish songs
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	'Front Page'; News.	Terry and the Pirates	News; News com'entator	News service	Sports comments
6:15	News comments	Newscast	You and the War	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Concert Hall	Music for Moderns, s'ngs	Weather World News	News service
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Concert Hall	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	'Coach Fr'k Cavanaugh'	R. Gallinger, news; Taxes
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Bob Burns, the Arkansas	Political talk	Religious program;
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	Norman Cloutier, music	Traveler; Variety show	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa	Bari Godwin, news	Fanny Brice; Frank Mor-	Treasury Star Parade	Studio speaker
8:15	Auer; C. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	gan; Hanley Stafford	News service	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	'Human Adventure'; dr	Royal Lights Quartette
8:45	Death Valley; news	'Does a Two-Third Vote	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure'; dr	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	of the Senate Impede	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	Dukas: Sorcerer's Ap-
9:15	teur program	Our Foreign Policy?"	& Co.; Cass Daley	Gracie Fields' Show	prentice
9:30	Dinah Shore Show:	Abe Lyman's Orch.	Jean Sablon; Jack Haley;	"U Tell 'Em Club"; Tom	Dukas: Sorcerer's Ap-
9:45	drama; music; g'st	Dance Orchestra; songs	Orch.; Fred Lebas	Slater, m. c.; guests	prentice
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing.	Gary Moore; Jimmy Du-	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	"The First Line"	Walter(ine) Huston	rante; Ray Bargy's Or.	Biographical Sketches	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	"Romance"; Dick	"The Symphonette," with	"Mayor of Time"; Ambas-	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Haymes; chor.; or	M. Piastro, conductor	s'd'r Gromyko; Col Knox	Musical Roundup	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:00	News; World War 2	News	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	Ran Wilde's Orch.	Ray Noble's Orch.
11:30	"Flashgun Casey";	Fisherman's Program	Music of the New World:	Tribute to Ben Bernie	Day's End: music
11:45	mystery drama	Jerry Wald's Orch.	From Valley of Anahuac	Tribute to Ben Bernie	Day's End: news

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Program	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dr. Kate Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; news	Musical program	News service	Music; Br'fst Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	'Human Relations'; songs	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	Church in the Wildwood	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; news	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; aristy	Nancy Lee; women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Studio speaker	Louise Morgan Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	'This Living World'	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Isabel Manning Newson	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"What Shall We Eat?"
10:15	American Melody	Music; Cesar's Music	"The Open Door"; sk.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Greenfield
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Prgm; news	"Helpmate"; drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	Parade of Stars	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Manes"
11:00	News; Caribbean	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Kick-Comes"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Francine Presents"
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"; dr.	Happy Joe and Ralph	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthay Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; 'Food'	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Weather; Music	Sheila Carter, news	Sheller Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chuck Gaylord, songs	"Daylight Rose"	"The Penguin Parade"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Soukhaze Talking; News	"The Little Show"	News service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Baby Institute; Talks	"The Little Show"	Jack Berch and His Boys	Concert Melodies
1:30	P. Flynn, news	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Words in News; Music	Curtain Time: featuring
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Prgm; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Jean Harper, songs
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriguez & Sutherland	"Guiding Light"; drama	Organ; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Yankee Kitchen	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	"Singing Stars"	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	Novelty Musical
2:45	"Parry Mason"; sk.	"Singing Stars"	Betty Crocker, talk	Sports comments	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Waltzing With You
3:15	Caribbean; Drama,	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert Orchestra	Waltzing With You
3:30	News; Snapshots	Music of the Masters	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: Va-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music of the Masters	"Right to Happiness"	riety Show; orchestra	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	'Human Relations'; music	'Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	"Francine Presents"
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Rose Morgan's Orch.
4:30	Those With Us	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"; Bob	Harold Grant's Orch.
4:45	W. Hampden Int.	Musical Roll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Stanley's Orch.; songs	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Roll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood"; dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	"Just Plain Bill";	Chick Carter, sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Ter

Cambridge Politics Rock To City Book Appearance

The political pot quickened and threatened to boil over in Cambridge today amid charges that supporters of the Plan E-City Manager form of municipal government had converted the City's annual report to "a glorified political circular" and timed its pre-election day release.

Meanwhile proponents of Plan E, who are hoping to get a vote of confidence Nov. 2 in the form of a majority of the nine-man City Council, were undisturbed as they went ahead for a public rally tomorrow night at 8 p. m. in the Hotel Commander.

The charge of politics in drafting an eye-catching, streamlined annual report for distribution two months earlier than has been the custom in other years and less than two weeks before voters go the polls was made yesterday by City Councilors Thomas F. McNamara and by Councilor Michael A. Sullivan.

"It is my opinion that the City Manager (John B. Atkinson) has made a deliberate attempt to establish a false impression in the minds of the citizens of Cambridge by his presentation at this time of what purports to be the annual report of 1942," Councilor McNamara declared.

The 72-page booklet, which is distinguished from its statistical predecessors by numerous photographs and descriptive articles, rolled off the presses yesterday for what Mr. Atkinson said would be a run of 20,000. Police and A. R. P. wardens are pictured on duty, and scenes of public buildings, parks and schools appear in the new report.

Mr. Atkinson defended his publication, noting that it was prepared "in a manner which will be interesting as well as instructive to Cambridge residents." His purpose, as he explained it, was to enlighten the citizens, and he anticipated a wider circulation than that enjoyed by the more technical reports of previous years.

Councilor Sullivan had not quarreled with the City Manager about the general appeal of this year's annual report, describing it in fact as "an attractive, streamlined, pictorial boost for Plan E," but adding that it also was "an attempt to further the interests of Atkinson and his five stooges in the City Council."

He intimated that financing of the publication with taxpayers' money together with the fact that it listed the accomplishments of Plan E during the two years it has been on trial in Cambridge might constitute a violation of the Corrupt Practices Act, especially in view of the fact it was released before the election.

Councilor McNamara said he would ask Mayor John H. Corcoran today to call a special meeting of the City Council for tomorrow as the first step in recalling the copies of the report already in circulation around the City. He had not appeared at the City Hall this morning.

Some reference to this attack on the report will probably be made at the rally tomorrow night, although that meeting was first planned to give the 16 candidates indorsed by the Cambridge Committee for Plan E an opportunity to outline their policies and platforms.

Those who have been indorsed for the Council are: Samuel A. Anderson, John R. Corcoran, Russell Geroul, William M. Hogan, Jr., Marcus Morton, Jr., Henry Niemyski, Hyman Pill, Angelo R. Sciarappa, and Francis P. Scully; for the School Committee: Daniel P. Collins, Mrs. Cora Butler Conant, Frank E. Duddy, John F. Ferrick, Miss Margaret M. Kelleher, and Richard M. Gummere.

Pre-School Youngsters Hold Open House

Richard Merrill

These Small Hosts Are Among Those Welcoming Out-of-Town Educators

Although not fully aware of its import, these children at the Lucy Wheelock Child Center in Roxbury have an important part in the biennial convention of the National Association for Nursery Education, which is meeting in Boston tomorrow and through Monday. Delegates will look in on the Center tomorrow morning, the time scheduled on the conference program for visiting a number of local schools of pre-school children.

Jewish Group Blames Christian Front

Continued from Page 1

challenged his malicious statements against the President of the United States as well as his vicious lies against the Jews, and in this way we were somewhat instrumental in partially closing down their public activities.

"We have reason to believe from the general pattern of attacks and from the various stories that have come to our attention that this Christian Front has been carrying on its activities secretly and we ascribe all the local community disturbances to their inspiration and guidance."

The Jewish leaders said they had been aware for some time of the activities of certain anti-American and anti-Christian groups seeking to spread civil strife and to foster racial and religious bigotry. They added that the American Jewish Congress is prepared to co-operate with governmental, religious, and educational agencies attempting to eradicate the evil.

Meanwhile State Police were continuing their investigation in the Dorchester area, interviewing signers of alleged affidavits telling of beatings and other acts of violence during the past several months.

Capt. Joseph L. Ferrari, Chief of the State Detective Bureau, said this morning that he had six men working on more than 25 cases of alleged violence which so far had been brought to his attention.

Possibility loomed today that libel suits against persons who have been responsible for dissemination of anti-Semitic propaganda would result from official and unofficial investigations now under way.

These suits, a spokesman for the American Jewish Congress said, would be based on a new law adopted by the 1943 session of the Massachusetts Legislature, the provisions of which were substantially as follows:

Whoever publishes any false written or printed matter with the intent to maliciously promote hatred of any group or persons in the Commonwealth because of race, color, or religion shall be guilty of libel and shall be penalized by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment of not more than one year or both.

Prosecutions under this law can be insituted only by the Attorney General or by the District Attorney in the district where the alleged libel was published.

No Separate Inquiry

A spokesman in the Governor's office disclosed that the interdenominational committee which was appointed by Governor Saltonstall yesterday did not plan to meet in the near future nor did it contemplate any separate investigation of its own.

"When the report of Commissioner Stokes is received by the Governor and he has had time to digest it he will undoubtedly call on the Committee to confer with him at that time," the official spokesman said. "There is nothing, however, to prevent the Committee from holding meetings on its own initiative," the spokesman added.

The Social Service Department of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts last night issued a statement calling upon Christians and Jews "to go out of their way to make personal friendships with each other" in order to break down prejudices which tends to widen the gaps between groups.

Pointing out that anti-Semitism has been a political weapon used by the enemy in every country he has tried to conquer the statement concluded: "We call upon every individual who knows in his own conscience that anti-Semitism is a stain upon our national honor as a free and just nation to aid in the erasing of this dark spot in American life."

Camp Edwards Plan Saves Gas and Tires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., Oct. 21—Gasoline and tires, so greatly sought after by civilians in wartime for comforts and necessities, are of even greater concern to the Army, as indicated by "professionalized" supervision of these supplies here which is being copied at other New England posts.

Two of the most effective steps taken here were the establishment of a military and civilian ration board and the opening of a school to teach military personnel the practical methods of conserving tires and tubes.

On Aug. 11 the Military Ration Board, which had been operating as a liaison branch between military personnel and ration boards at surrounding towns, was authorized by the OPA to function separately and to issue gasoline and tire permits as it saw fit. The reasoning behind this move proved wise. The Board, being familiar with the needs of personnel stationed here, was able to effect a 50 per cent saving in gasoline rations during the first month of operation as an authorized board. Its record drew high praise from Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director, who commended it for "having done an outstanding job in the conservation of gasoline and tires."

Makes Big Savings

The Board, which is operated by Army Service Forces personnel, has trimmed the number of gasoline books to a bare 96 "A" books, 123 "B" books and 642 "C" books. It has issued certificates for only 310 tires and 155 tubes. When the population of the camp is compared with that of a city of equal size, its record is one of amazing results and economy. A camp ruling, forbidding issuance of coupons for more than 500 miles a month, except under extraordinary circumstances, has helped the Board to keep gasoline applications pruned to a minimum.

In addition to the handling of gasoline and tire applications, the Board rules on certificates for shoes and takes care of applications for food ration books.

Devens to Follow Suit

Military personnel are required by the Board to have their tires examined periodically at a service station within the camp and no certificates for new tires are granted except for essential purposes and only after it has been clearly established that there were no tire abuses on the part of the applicants.

Head of the board here is Maj. Herbert C. Eggleston, who is assisted by a sergeant and three Wacs. The sergeant, Francis Cahill of Ventnor, N. J. is now helping military personnel at Fort Devens establish a similar board there, which is expected to be approved by the OPA.

Tires Get Good Care

The tire school at the Ordnance Service Command Shop is a new phase in the camp-wide campaign to conserve tires and tubes. The school, inaugurated by Lieut.-Col. Gerald E. Ledbetter, commanding officer of the O. S. C. S., is the first of its kind in the First Service Command, which includes all New England. Officers and enlisted men from units stationed here and at other posts throughout New England are the students. Subjects covered at the classes, which are held four days a week, include tire, tube and flap construction, rim and wheels, mounting and dismounting tires, tire inspection off and on wheels, tube inspection and repairing, preventive maintenance and spot checks of tires. Upon graduation the students return to their units and serve as instructors in rubber conservation.

The Tire Department, which is the watch-dog over the tires on military vehicles, handles thousands of tires each month. For example, last month the department repaired 223 tires, sent 747 tires out to contractors for vulcanizing and recapping, issued 1,238 tires to camp units and received 2,080 tires for repairs, the majoirty of them from overseas.

Charles Hartman of Malden, principal tire inspector, estimates that the department has effected a 50 per cent saving in tires since the camp inaugurated its conservation program. This saving was realized through an intensive program of educating Army drivers in preventive maintenance. Now daily inspections of tires on all vehicles is a must ruling. Charts and posters are prominently displayed at all motor pools and in day rooms and barracks showing preventive steps to be followed to eliminate tire abuse and carelessness.

Stage Door Canteen Closing Due to Weakened Construction

Examination of the Stage Door Canteen early this week disclosed that floor and ceiling beams were pulling away from their wall supports, said City Building Commissioner James H. Mooney today in explaining his order which closed the servicemen's center last night.

Mr. Mooney, who was to meet with Canteen representatives this afternoon, told reporters he could not estimate as to when the Canteen would re-open or what steps would have to be taken.

Closing of the Stage Door Canteen resulted in "great disappointment" to a large number of service folk, it was declared today by John Delmonte, Vice-President of the Central Labor Union of the American Federation of Labor.

Present in a conference in City Hall with other Canteen representatives, Mr. Delmonte said some of the men came from "as far away as Fort Devens, walking up from North Station and arriving at the Canteen on Stuart street without funds. It was a shame when they found the door locked, and I was compelled to direct them to other servicemen's centers."

The Canteen had opened but a few weeks ago as the theater business' open house to men and women in uniform.

Mr. Delmonte denied that there was any overcrowding of the canteen, adding that the union had maintained four men at the entrance to check the number of service folk entering and leaving.

At no time, Mr. Delmonte told reporters, "were there ever more than 250 men in the Canteen proper.

During the conference in City Hall, the group met with Charles A. Coyle, the Mayor's secretary, but the complaint was not amplified, Mr. Delmonte reported.

"I know the building has been inspected five or six times in the last five or six weeks," he told reporters. "But no complaint has been made to us about any defects."

"It was also inspected before it was reopened for occupancy by the Canteen," he added.

Those who attended the meeting in the office of the Mayor, but who made no statement, were: Mrs. Malcolm B. French, co-director of the Canteen, and her husband; and William B. Blatt, counsel for the American Theater Wing, Inc., which operated the Canteen.

False Gas Coupon Seller Sentenced

Deploring as "unfortunate" the fact that "the punishment will be visited upon your children," Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., today sentenced Tino Novello, of Charlestown, to serve one month in jail in addition to a suspended sentence of six months with five year's probation.

The defendant changed his plea to guilty of selling illegally about 1,500 "T" and "R" gasoline ration coupons at from 15 to 20 cents each when he appeared in the U. S. District Court today. Judge Wyzanski was reluctant to impose a lenient sentence for what he termed a serious offense "greatly affecting the war effort," finally deciding on one month and warning the defendant that single infraction of the laws would bring him back for a violation of probation. "Don't make this Court regret what it has done today," the Judge admonished the defendant, who is the father of three young children and who supports a father.

Lower Fares Plea By Winthrop Denied

A petition of the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Winthrop seeking a reduction in fares charged by the Rapid Transit, Inc., a bus company, between Winthrop and Maverick Square, East Boston, was dismissed today by the State Department of Public Utilities.

"We are of the opinion," the Public Utilities Department ruling said, "that a ten-cent fare over the route of the company from Winthrop to Maverick Square (a distance of approximately five miles) is a fair and reasonable rate. We are of the further opinion that the service rendered to the Town of Winthrop by the company compares favorably with bus service being rendered generally throughout the Commonwealth in comparable communities."

Jewish Appeal Fund Two Thirds Raised

More than two thirds of its campaign total has already been raised, Israel Friedlander, General Chairman of the Combined Jewish Appeal, announced at a Parker House luncheon yesterday.

Eight teams in the Trades and Professions divisions have already gone over the top in the "most phenomenal first report in the history of the Combined Jewish Appeal," Mr. Friedlander said. The campaign, which opened last Sunday night at a dinner at the Hotel Statler, will be concluded on Nov. 3.

Citizens Help Mail Gas Ration Books

Winchester citizens have pitched in and given their local war price and ration board a lift by helping address and mail 2,500 "A" ration books to motorists.

Forty Winchester business and social leaders volunteered for the work at the Town Hall after it was found necessary to speed up the work of distributing the new books which became valid November 9.

Price Violation

On charges of selling grapes at prices in excess of the Federal ceilings, Domenic Spinale, fruit and produce dealer of Swampscott, was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner William C. Rogers in Federal Court today. Bail was set at $2,500, and the case continued to Oct. 27. He is alleged to have sold 150 crates of juice grapes to Michael Giannato, of Providence, R. I., at $3.65 a crate, although the ceiling price was $3.00. This is the first case to come before the Federal Court here involving the sale of grapes.

Boston Edison Company says

. . . don't let frost get more than a quarter-inch thick on the freezing unit of your refrigerator. Defrost regularly and keep the freezing mechanism from working overtime.

Boston Edison Company

A Thousand Thanks

To all of you, our friends old and new, who have been careful enough to make Commodore reservations well in advance. To all of you who have been thoughtful enough to cancel unwanted rooms the moment your plans changed. To all of you who have been considerate enough to check out early on the day of departure. These are good habits . . . for you . . . for your fellow travelers. A thousand thanks for your fine co-operation.

2,000 large, comfortable outside rooms, each with bath.

THE COMMODORE

"NEW YORK'S BEST LOCATED HOTEL"

MARTIN SWEENY President

BOSTON OFFICES: Ritz Bldg., 50 Boylston St., Room 1120 Phone Hubbard 3500

A NEW TRAIN??? NO, JUST A LOCOMOTIVE!!!

It's the newest, largest and most powerful locomotive in use on any New England railroad. Diesel-Electric! 196 feet long! 5400 horsepower!

Two of these are now at work on the Boston and Maine, hauling oil and gasoline and coal and other necessities into New England for our homes and our factories.

From the B and M's western gateways at the Hudson River in New York State, each can haul as many as 125 loaded freight cars—more than a mile of train—up hill and down dale in speedier time and with greater ease than two steam locomotives could formerly. Faster, more frequent service for New England.

The same day, each of these Diesel-Electrics makes a return trip back over the 200-mile stretch of rails from Boston to Mechanicville, N. Y., taking out of New England the products of our important war industries, and food grown on farms in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts—much of it destined for our fighting men and those of our Allies on far-flung battle lines all over the world.

Ten more of these mammoth pieces of railroad power — each costing $500,000 — are being built for Northern New England's largest railroad. One more is scheduled for delivery before the end of this year.

The 16,000 New England men and women who are the Boston and Maine, naturally, are proud of these latest additions to our modern locomotive fleet. More important that pride, however, is the fact that these and other modern weapons of rail transport will enable us to further speed movement of goods for our homes, our factories, our fighting men—for Victory and the end of the war.

FACTS ABOUT THE NEW B & M DIESEL-ELECTRICS

5400 horsepower is furnished by four 16-cylinder engines.

Capable of speeds as high as 70 miles an hour.

Hauls its loads, without the help of "pusher" engines, over the steepest grades in the Berkshires.

Has a complete operating cab on either end.

Can be separated, if desired, in the center, and used as two 2700-horsepower Diesel-Electric locomotives in either freight or passenger service.

Its cab is equipped with arm-chair seats for enginemen and fireman; radiators for their comfort; windshield wipers; defrosting apparatus, and even sun visors for the windshields to shade the crew's eyes.

BOSTON and MAINE

One of America's Railroads—All United for Victory

Swift Russian Advance Forces 100,000 German Troops to Flee Crimea

Continued from Page 1

Schweinfurt expedition Oct. 15 that cost them 60 planes. The Fortresses yesterday were protected by an unusually heavy escort of Thunderbolts and Spitfires.

Progress in Italy is "substantial," according to Secretary Stimson, although the immediate gains have been slight—due partly to the difficult terrain, partly to additional German troops sent into Italy, as Mr. Stimson points out. General Clark's men are continually hindered by mountain ridges, ditches, and irrigation canals, while General Montgomery's forces in the east, although gaining the important mountain ridge of Busso, are meeting increasing opposition.

In the Pacific, General MacArthur's men near Finschhafen still are being pressed back temporarily by a Japanese force from Sattelberg, 15 miles away, which is trying to join another force on the Song River five miles north of Finschhafen.

Russia:

Germans Reported Fleeing Crimea

German armies in the Crimea have begun withdrawing from the peninsula via the Perekop land bridge, Moscow advices indicated, to escape entrapment by a powerful Russian advance threatening their line of retreat.

Attempting to stem steady progress of the Red Army troops pouring through Kremenchug bridgehead west of the Dnieper River, the German Command was said to be throwing all available reserves into the breach. But the Soviet drive, pushed further to the west through the Ukranian steppe country to overlap the Crimea on the north, a Russian communiqué disclosed.

A second Red Army column was racing south toward Krivoi Rog, important rail junction and center of the South Russian iron industry, and was reported to be within 35 miles of that key German stronghold guarding the last escape railway route from the Crimea.

Elimination of the German forces in the Dnieper bend, which the Russian communique indicated was possible after recent advances, would leave the way open for a swift Red Army drive across the steppes to Perekop Peninsula and the mouth of the Dnieper River where it flows into the Black Sea.

North of Kiev and south of Rechitsa, the Moscow war bulletin said, the Germans were falling back before determined Red Army thrusts across the Dnieper. The Nazis were counterattacking in the Kiev area, perhaps to cover reported preparations to evacuate the Ukrainian Capital, but these assaults were all beaten back, the Soviet communiqué stated.

Latest reports of the Russian advance toward Krivoi Rog placed them at Zheltye-Vody, 49 miles south of Kremenchug.

Capitalizing on the capture of the key rail junction of Pyatikhatka, 70 Miles west of Dnepropetrovsk, the Russians moved down the rail line five miles south of Pyatikhatka. By taking Zheltye-Vody, they occupied a position 20 miles southeast of Schastlivaya, also taken Oct. 20, which is on the rail line running north out of Pyatikhatka.

North of Kiev and south of Rechitsa, the communiqué announced, Russian forces continued to progress in widening Dnieper River bridgeheads. In fighting in the Kiev area, Soviet soldiers were obliged to repel enemy counterattacks.

By a Staff Artist

Russian Encircling Move

Black line shows the sharp salient made by the Russian Army's latest encircling move to entrap all the German forces to the east in the bend of the Dnieper River. The drive started from the direction of Kremenchug.

Continent:

Leipzig and Berlin Bombed by British

A great fleet of the RAF's heavy bombers attacked Leipzig, third largest city in Germany, while smaller formations of swift plywood Mosquitoes raided Berlin for the third time this week, the British Air Ministry announced.

Mosquito squadrons also attacked unspecified targets in Western Germany during the night's operations, which cost a total of 17 bombers, the announcement said.

It was the first big attack of the war on Leipzig, which is situated deep in Germany approximately 160 miles southwest of Berlin. The attack represented a round-trip flight of more than 1,000 miles for the raiders.

The city, which has a normal peacetime population of about 700,000, is the site of important factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and natural scientific instruments.

The night attack followed a daylight assault Oct. 20 by American Flying Fortresses which hit an important nonferrous metal works at Duren in Western Germany. Canadian formations participated in the night assault on Leipzig.

The Fortress attack on the Duren metal works in the Ruhr, the first assault on this target, was pounded home simultaneously with another United States raid on an enemy airfield at Gilze-Rijen, Holland.

The greatest number of United States Eighth Air Force fighters ever to operate on one mission accompanied the raiders. Eight bombers were lost.

The operation was the first for the Flying Fortresses since the obliteration assault carried out Oct. 14 on the Schweinfurt roller and bal-bearing works at a cost of 60 bombers.

The London alert system sounded soon after midnight for the fifth successive night as Nazi raiders swooped in over the Capital area, some of them trying to dive or glide noiselessly over the city. Bombs were dropped at a number of spots, resulting in some casualties.

By a Staff Artist

Scene of Japanese Drive in China

Striped arrow indicates present position of the Japanese force that has been attempting to drive back the Chinese across the Salween River into Yunnan to prevent them joining the British (shown in black arrow). The Japanese were reported moving north and south along the west bank of the river.

Italy:

Fifth and Eighth Armies Advance

The Fifth Army made slight gains in the north of the Volturno River, it was announced, and advanced elements are probing the region to determine exactly where the Germans are setting up new defenses based on Massico Ridge.

Ditches and irrigation canals of this fertile, but now devastated, agricultural terrain slowed the progress of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's troops.

On the Eighth Army front, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's troops stormed high ground dominating the road running northwest from Vinchiaturo, occupied Busso, a mountain village about four miles due west of Campobasso, and swept into Oratino a few miles to the north.

Busso, situated 2,400 feet above sea level, overlooks Baranello to the south.

Thrusting deeper into the Balkans than on any previous flights, American medium bombers from Northwest African bases wrecked the roundhouse and locomotives at Nish, Yugoslavia to lend assistance to the guerrilla forces fighting Germans there.

Nish lies between Belgrade and Sofia and is an important junction through which the Orient Express passes. From Nish the line branches to the south to Salonika through Skoplje, which recently was raided by the Northwest African Air Forces.

Rail objetives at Nish were left a mass of flaming wreckage by American B-25 Marauders, escorted by P-38 Lightnings.

Occupation of the high ground west of Campobasso—given up by the Germans with great reluctance—was essential for movement of General Montgomery's forces along the important road northwestward from Vinchiaturo toward the road and railway junction of Isernia.

This is the main north-south highway of Central Italy in this part of the Peninsula. At Isernia, it joins with the lateral road leading southwest to Venafro, picked by the Germans as the eastern anchor of their proposed Massico Ridge line.

Any push of the Eighth Army along this Isernia road thus threatens the flanks of enemy forces facing the Fifth Army.

DNB Expects Landing By Allies Near Rome

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 21

An Allied landing in the area of Rome, which lies but 15 miles from the Tyrrhenian Sea coast, was declared imminent last night in a DNB dispatch radiocast from Berlin.

"Feverish efforts which have been observed recently to make the port of Naples serviceable by day and night shifts" were cited in the radiocast, recorded by the Associated Press.

"The remarkably increased Allied shipping traffic at the southwestern coast of Italy seems also to lend emphasis to this assumption," it said.

DNB said its information came from well-informed Italians in Rome.

South Pacific:

Japanese Gain In New Guinea

Several thousand Japanese and Australian troops were fighting in the jungle a short distance north of Finschhafen, New Guinea, with the enemy on the offensive.

From strongly held positions at Sattelberg, 15 miles inland, the Japanese achieved some success in a drive to join another force on the coast and thus form a solid line along the Song River. The river mouth, toward which the enemy is on the move, is five miles north of Finschhafen.

Australia's famed Ninth Division which captured Finschhafen, Oct. 2, before that had fought at El Alamein in Egypt.

Inland from this battle scene, other Australians moved slowly up the Ramu Valley less than 40 miles from Madang, the next important base northwest of Finschhafen.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Sever Nazi Supply Lines

Mobile columns of Yugoslav Partisans have extended offensive operations to widely scattered sections of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Montenegro and have inflicted heavy damage to German rail installations and supply depots, a communiqué of the Yugoslav Liberation Army said.

The communiqué, broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio and recorded by the Associated Press, reported that German units which attacked Partisan positions around Cetlye were driven back with severe losses by the Yugoslav Fifth Brigade.

Along the Dalmatian coast, the Nazis were attacking in force around Sinj, Spdlato, and Trogir, the war bulletin said, while the patriots were battering their way toward Sion, in the same sector.

In Eastern Croatia, the German-held town of Pacrac was stormed by guerrilla troops.

East Indies:

Japanese Build Island Airfields

The Japanese are reported to be building airfields in the Netherlands East Indies to give them strong protection against any move by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Southwest Pacific forces or those of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten in Southeast Asia.

Heaviest developments have been noted by Allied reconnaissance on the islands of Timor, Celebes, Amboina, Doom, Kai, Tanimbar, Selaroe, and Ceram, sprinkled through the Arafura and Banda Seas, northeast of Australia. Some are only an hour away from Allied bomber bases in Northwestern Australia.

The Japanese now face growing Allied air power in the Southwest Pacific, door to the rich islands which they captured early in 1942, as well as the threat of offensive strikes from the direction of the new Southeast Asia Command.

Four new strips have gone in at Fuiloro on Timor within the past five months. One bomber strip has been built at Dili in Central Timor and another at Atombia. The old Dutch airdrome at Penfoei has been converted into a large field with numerous concrete runways in operation at this time.

The Kai Islands, below Dutch New Guinea's western extremity, are of growing importance in Japanese eyes, with strips developed at Langoer. There twin-engined Japanese fighters recently have been encountered for the first time. New antiaircraft positions have been installed on Langgoer and huge stores of supplies scattered in warehouses around the town.

Ambon on Amboina Island rimming the top of the Banda Sea, is becoming an important port for Japanese shipping which is on the increase in that area.

China:

Japanese Crossing Of Salween Denied

The Chinese High Command declared that Japanese forces seeking to strike into Southwestern China from Burma still had not forced the Salween River, but acknowledged that the enemy was driving north and south along the west bank.

Artillery duels raged across the Salween and there was close-quarter fighting as Japanese columns moved north and south. The Japanese split into two forces, the communiqué said, after they had been routed Oct. 16 from their position opposite Luku, on the east bank.

An American announcement that United States planes had bombed Japanese troops at Luku Oct. 17 indicated the enemy had crossed the river, but Chinese communiqués still did not explain that attack.

The Japanese column hitting southward along the Salween has reached Lichaipah, the Chinese said, and the north column "is held south of Lusul by our troops."

A Tokyo radiocast recorded by the Associated Press said 15,000 to 17,000 Chinese troops, including 36th Division forces, had been trapped on the west side of the Salween by the capture of Lichaipah, a river ferry point, and of Likung, while other forces closed in from the rear and from the mountains to take a point northwest of Lichaipah. Their annihilation is imminent, Tokyo added.

New Dad-Priority Bill Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The House Military Committee has approved legislation which would require Selective Service to scrape the manpower barrel clean throughout the country before drafting any father who was married before Pearl Harbor.

The measure is a revision of a Senate bill to cushion the drafting of fathers which began generally Oct. 1. It incorporates most of the features of a bill by Representative Paul T. Kilday (D), of Texas, which passed the House last spring but was shelved by the Senate when Selective Service protested that it would be impossible to administer.

The idea of the original Kilday bill was that no local board should draft a father if any other board within the same state could call single men. The measure approved yesterday would apply that same principle on a nation-wide basis.

The fathers, however, would have only deferment priorities. A father whose work was not essential to the war effort, for instance, might be called before a nonfather whose work was vital to war production. The legislation is aimed, however, at assuring that all nonfathers throughout the country with no more claim to occupational deferment than the father would be called first.

Sir Dudley Pound

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, who resigned early this month as First British Sea Lord and who passed on here today, directed the British Fleet through four of its most critical war years and is credited with shaping more than any other man the course of Britain's modern naval policy.

Sir Dudley resigned as First Sea Lord Oct. 4 and was succeeded the next day by Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, who had been commander of British naval forces in the Mediterranean.

Sir Dudley had been called the "father" of Britain's present strategy of aggressive action.

Like Prime Minister Churchill, he was half American. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Pickman Rogers of Boston, who married Mr. Alfred John Poupd, an English lawyer.

Operating Officers Blamed For Big Train Collision

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 — The Interstate Commerce Commission said Oct. 20 that "failure of operating officers" of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad "to adhere to and enforce operating rules which are essential to safety" caused the side collision between a passenger train and an engine at Wayland, N. Y., Aug. 30.

Twenty-nine persons were killed and 114 injured.

Army-Navy College Training Is Opened to New Candidates

War Activities in New England

Full-time college training in uniform, as carried on under the Army Specialized Training and Navy V-12 programs, is being opened to a new batch of candidates, who were invited today to take the qualifying test being given throughout the country on Nov. 9.

As the second national test, the screening will be held at schools and colleges on a scale as wide as the first one earlier this year.

A pamphlet of general information which contains an admission-identification form may be obtained at the War Relations Office of Boston University at 688 Boylston Street. Those eligible to take the test are men between the ages of 17 and 21 inclusive who are high-school graduates or who will have been graduated by next March 1.

Candidates for both services will take the same test, and will be given a chance to express a preference, but taking the test will not obligate the candidate to enlist, it was pointed out.

USO Expands

So popular has the central operating unit of the Greater Boston USO become that plans have been made to add 2,500 square feet of floor space to the Buddies and Bay State Clubs, which comprise the unit on Boston Common.

In making the announcement, H. D. Hodgkinson, local president, disclosed that attendance at the unit had grown from 81,277 last December to 174,861 in August.

Mr. Hodgkinson also disclosed that USO officials throughout the nation believe the organization "can crown an increasingly satisfactory wartime job in the transitory period preceding the return of thousands into a peacetime economy."

Supply Specialists

Babson Institute of Business Administration will graduate 152 Navy Supply Corps Specialists next Monday in ceremonies at Babson Park. The officers, who came from all branches of business, will have completed a six-week course and will be assigned to Navy establishments throughout the world.

The next unit of about 250 will report on Nov. 6, it was also announced.

Spar Volunteers

Among the 27 Spar recruits leaving Boston today for basic training at the "Sparship Biltmore" in Palm Beach was Miriam Lally of Winthrop, who signed up to follow in the footsteps of her father, Lieut. Joseph F. Lally of the Coast Guard.

Canteen Closes

Boston's Stage Door Canteen, the theater business' open house to servicemen, was closed last night for about two weeks to permit structural repairs requested by the City Building Department.

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Russia's Voice Increases In Middle East Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Oct. 21—Greater Russian participation in the important work of the Middle East Supply Center both before and after the war has now become a distinct possibility, it was learned today.

This step, logically following the Soviets' growing interest in this part of the world, is seen as strengthening the center's efforts and conferring many benefits on the Middle East.

For some time Russia has been participating in the Center's anti-locust campaign, Soviet planes being among those used to combat the spread of this pest. It is known that the Soviets have requested permission to participate in at least one other of the Center's activities. It is likely that this Russian interest will increase as war successes permit greater United Nations attention to civilian affairs here as well as elsewhere.

Statistical Conference Seen

At present the Center is preparing for its statistical conference, to be held the first week in November, in which Middle Eastern countries will seek means of improving gathering of agricultural, population, and trade statistics throughout the area. It is recognized that present methods of gathering statistics here are inadequate to supply information needed by those interested in raising the Middle East's living standard.

It is hoped that some means will be found to continue benefits which the M. E. S. C. has conferred upon the area during the past three years, although it is recognized that this can only come through invitation of the Middle Eastern nations since the Center's authority will end with the war.

Pan-Arab Union Movement

It has been pointed out that Middle Eastern leaders now working to establish a Pan-Arab union might find the work of the Center extremely helpful, since it is apparent to all observers here that the main reason for Arab union lies in the mutual aid which these Arabic-speaking countries are in position to give each other.

This ties in closely with the Center's work, since one of the organization's main aims at present is to convince Middle Eastern countries of the necessity of setting up certain fundamental "common services" for themselves. Persons who have followed the Center's work closely declare that the postwar period will be a particularly good one in which to build up the Middle East's economy, since Both Great Britain and the United Nations now recognize that Middle Eastern stability is a valuable asset not only for them but for the rest of the United Nations.

It has been pointed out that this area is important to America as an oil source and to Britain for both oil and communications. Furthermore, there is good evidence that both Britain and the United States have abandoned any idea of engaging in an unrestricted scramble for commercial privileges in the area and are now working on the theory that what benefits the natives benefits them.

Speaking of the future, Center spokesman declared:

Center's Viewpoint

"We all know that big economic and social problems will face the Middle East when the war is over. There may be big schemes of development and there should be a considerable labor force available when men are released from their present war work in the Army and on war projects.

"The standard of technical training will have noticeably increased. Many of these projects—whether they are roads or railways, airlines or irrigation schemes—may easily affect two or more countries. There will be room for common planning here and a great store of information collected by the M. E. S. C. and a world outlook on supply which it has been necessary to develop might prove helpful."

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Sword of Stalingrad

Associated Press

British Honor Russians

"To the steel-hearted citizens of Stalingrad—the gift of King George VI—in token of the homage of the British people" are the words inscribed on this sword in English and Russian. It will be presented to the City of Stalingrad by the King after being on exhibition in London. It is held by Corp. Leslie G. Durbin.

Delegates Have Background Of Diplomacy and Business

By the Associated Press

Long-time experience in diplomatic, business, and economic fields is represented in the American delegation to the Moscow conference. Here are thumb-nail sketches of the principal members accompanying Cordell Hull, Secretary of State:

James Clement Dunn, State Department political adviser . . . born to wealth, educated privately, and trained as an architect . . . decided on a diplomatic career when, as Navy lieutenant, he was assigned as attache to the Havana Legation during World War I . . . small, dapper, affable, he has attended almost every international conference at which the United States has been represented for the past 20 years . . . aided in preparations for and was general secretary of the American delegation to 1933 International Monetary and Economic Conference . . . Mr. Hull relies on his judgment in international political matters.

W. Averell Harriman—United States Ambassador to Moscow . . . A background of business primarily but no novice at diplomacy . . . Educated at Groton and Yale . . . Inherited a railroad fortune . . . Made millions of his own in shipbuilding, mining, and investment banking . . . Was Lend-Lease expediter in London from February, 1941, until appointed Ambassador Oct. 1 . . . In former post twice visited Moscow on war missions and knows Premier Stalin better possibly than any other American.

Michael J. McDermott—Chief of State Department Division of Current Information . . . Educated at business school and National Law University . . . Experience with international gatherings goes back to Versailles Peace Conference when he was confidential clerk to the American commission . . . With State Department since 1920 . . . Has had close-up seat at many international meetings aimed at abolishing war . . . Secretary to Elihu Root when latter was member of a 1920 committee to draft International Court of Justice at The Hague . . . With mission for signature of Kellogg-Briand pact . . . Press officer at most Pan-American conferences and at 1930 London Naval Conference.

Charles E. Bohlen—The Department's leading expert on Russia . . . career diplomat . . . product of St. Paul's School and Harvard . . . linguist whose tongues embrace Russian . . . has served in Prague and Paris, but most of service abroad has been in Moscow where he successively was Vice Consul, Third Secretary of Embassy, Consul and Second Secretary.

Maj. Gen. John R. Deane—Secretary of the combined chiefs of staff . . . started Army career in World War I by enlisting, working up from buck private to Major General . . . served with the former United States garrison at Tientsin, China . . . has specialized in infantry tactics.

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Morgenthau Gives Praise To Soldiers

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Oct. 21 (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Henry L. Morgenthau, Jr., traveled through forward areas of the Italian front with Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark today and had high praise for British and American soldiers and for Allied Military Government's work in restoring the City of Naples.

"I am much struck by the young British and American soldiers," he said. "Their faces seemed so alert and they were so evidently in the pink of condition that they seem to be ready for anything."

The Secretary noted that water service was being restored to Naples.

"I can assure General Clark that the fighting forces have nothing to worry about the people at home," he added. "They are solemnly behind the war and they'll provide every dollar and every piece of material—and that means a good many dollars and lots of material—necessary to bring about complete victory.

"My trip to the front has been one of the greatest experiences of my life. I am filled with new zeal and enthusiasm and I am going home to tackle the Fourth War Loan in the aggressive spirit of General Clark's Fifth Army."

Radios to Be Sold Shortly After War

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Civilians may be able to buy new radios sooner than expected after the war if the surplus equipment of the armed forces is made available to the public.

The radio industry, generally, today praised an announcement by the War Production Board that a wide assortment and a large volume of Government-owned radio mechanisms would be released soon after the war.

Tubes and parts could be immediately employed by the industry in reconverting from war to peacetime manufacturing, spokesmen said. Availability of such equipment would not glut the market, and even the public sale of whole sets would not hamper commercial sales, they added.

Few homeowners will find an Army field receiving set an attractive addition to the living-room, but yachtsmen and private plane owners will probably welcome marine and aviation radio equipment put up for sale by the Government, one radio executive said.

Japanese Exchange Liner Sails

MORMUGAO, Portuguese India, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Japanese exchange liner Teia Maru sailed for Japan today with Japanese nationals repatriated from the United States and Latin America.

The Gripsholm, aboard which the Japanese were brought here was expected to sail tomorrow with American nationals and other repatriates who arrived here in the Teia Maru.

The Japanese apparently were disgruntled over the crowded quarters on the Japanese ship in comparison with the spaciousness of the Gripsholm and they showed it by their manner.

As the Japanese ship began pulling away, the American repatriates let out a loud cheer which was answered briefly by the homeward-bound Japanese. Then the ship sailed out into the powder-blue Indian Ocean, which seemed already beginning to steam under the sticky heat.

The last part of the Gripsholm which the departing Japanese could see was the main promenade deck thickly hung with laundry washed by the passengers who for the first time had plenty of water and frothy American soap.

American authorities won a race to get 2,400 tons of Red Cross supplies transferred from the Gripsholm to the Teia Maru before it steamed out of this port.

The cargo had to be stored in a specified arrangement so that it could be unloaded in order for internees and Allied prisoners at the various ports where the ship will stop on the voyage to Japan.

Germans Exchanged

GOTBORG, Sweden, Oct. 21 (AP)—The exchange of approximately 5,000 wounded British, Canadian, and Australian soldiers and 14 Americans for a similar number of German invalids was completed today with the sailing of three hospital ships for Britain and two for Germany.

The German hospital ship Meteor, once the Kaiser's yacht, sailed with hundreds of Germans this morning into the murky harbor. The British vessel Atlantis pulled out 15 minutes later. They were followed by the Rigen, headed for Germany, and the Empress of Russia and the Drottningholm, bound for Britain.

Thirteen Americans—10 airmen, one parachutist and two infantrymen—were aboard the Atlantis. A 14th was on the Drottingholm as part of a contingent of Canadians with whom he had fought.

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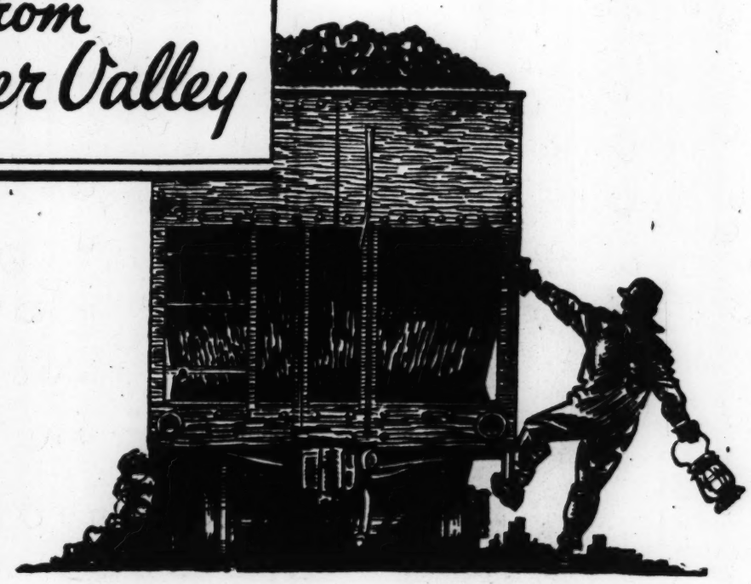

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The Lehigh and New England is a freight carrying railroad. Most people have never heard of it or of Campbell Hall and Nesquehoning, its eastern and western limits. The first is in Pennsylvania, fifty miles northwest of Bethlehem—the latter, in New York, fifteen miles from Newburgh and the Hudson River.

Only 190 miles long, the Lehigh and New England holds at least one national record—for many years, with one exception, it has originated more cement tonnage than any other railroad in the country. And though the last passenger ticket was sold in 1939, year after year it hauls an extraordinarily heavy volume of freight. Huge quantities of coal, cement, as well as valuable zinc products, steel, slate and alfalfa leave the rich surrounding region in its care, for transfer at junction points to trunk lines providing fast service to Boston, New York City, Washington and other centers in the East.

Lehigh and New England, during the past year, hauled over 8,519,823 tons of coal—enough to fill 151,861 freight cars and form a train 1046 miles long, the distance between New York City and Des Moines, Iowa. It has earned and paid dividends annually since 1918—evidence of the consistent weight of its traffic even during the economic doldrums.

Today the largely increased output of the Panther Valley mines—clean, hard anthracite—starts on the Lehigh and New England for the hundreds of thousands of homes and business buildings that depend on it for heat, and for the teeming plants where it is forging munitions and ships. Increasingly, Lehigh and New England is a lifeline—hauling in essential materials to the region it serves—hauling out vast volumes of industrial, mining and agricultural products vital to war and to the establishment of peace.

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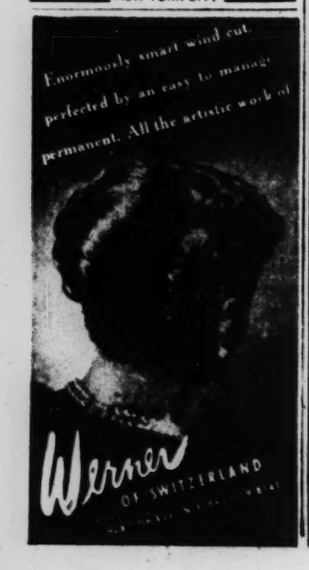

Poles Still Resist Germans Despite Dispute With Soviet

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 21 — Despite their difference with Russia, the "National Resistance Movement" in Poland shows no sign of faltering in its attacks against the Germans.

There had been some expectation that the present tripartite conference in Moscow might be used as an opportunity for the Poles to underline their differences with the Soviets. One of these differences is the question of frontiers. But another difference has now appeared—a difference over the method of carrying on the guerrilla resistance against the Nazis.

The Polish "Resistance Movement" is understood to be in close touch with the Polish Government in exile. The policy of the Polish guerrillas is to do the utmost to harm the Nazi war effort.

Food Held as Reserve

But while destroying bridges, railroads, freight cars, and trucks the resisters refrain from asking their supporters to destroy the country's food supplies because they do not want to increase the ever-present danger of famine.

They therefore tell peasants to conceal as much as possible so as to have a food reserve when the Germans are driven out.

In this the resisters radically differ from the policy advocated by the Moscow Radio which continually urges peasants to destroy crops to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Germans.

The Moscow Radio, and the Moscow-sponsored partisans under the leadership of the famous Soviet writer, Wanda Wasalievska, bitterly attack the "Resistance Movement" for its method of operation.

The dispute underlines the problem within Poland. The "Resistance Movement" claims to be the authentic inheritors of Poland's military opposition to the invader, drawing from the Polish officer class and the remnants of the Army, the guerrilla strength which has been carried on through four desperate years.

Question of Numbers

The "Resisters" claim that the partisans are not as numerous as is generally asserted, and that the so-called "patriot" officers are largely Russians who have been sent to Poland not only to fight the Germans but to prepare plans for carrying Russia's political designs.

Their divergence on the food question is not merely academic. In view of the fact that the whole of Poland, particularly the towns, has been seriously undernourished during the past three years, observers here believe the official policy has the support of a large majority of the people.

According to the Moscow Radio there have been clashes between the two groups—a fact which isn't surprising in view of their different attitudes.

The policy Moscow advocates isn't a special one for Poland, but is common to all occupied countries, none of whose people, including the Czechs, appear to be much keener to apply it than the Poles.

Frontiers Come First

There are other points of friction between the Poles and the Soviets, questions of ideology and racial differences. But the frontiers remain a major issue.

Since the days of the Munich conference, the Poles declared that they would never permit a group of men to gather around a table and discuss their fate.

"Nic o nas bez nas," was their word—nothing about us without us.

They feel that way about the division of Poland between Russia and Germany at the time when the Nazis and Soviets were allies. The Russians have made clear that they expect to retain the 1939 line, incorporating a large portion of prewar Poland, though perhaps helping the Poles to achieve territorial compensation elsewhere. Taking East Prussia from Germany, and giving it to the Poles, is one of the much discussed solutions, though hardly satisfactory to many Poles.

Practical Factors

Moscow appears to ascribe the Polish-Soviet differences wholly to politics. But the "Resistance Movement" contends that there are many practical factors which transcend politics, making it impossible for the official guerrilla organization to reconcile its stand with that of the partisans.

The "Resistance Movement" not only keeps in closest touch with the Polish Government in London but maintains an extensive network of underground newspapers, many of which reach the outside world with remarkable regularity.

These publications represent most shades of political opinion from the far, though not extreme Left, to the Right.

According to well-informed sources most of them refrain from attacking Moscow, though they are surrendering the eastern marshes which were occupied by the Russians in accordance with the agreement with Germany after Poland's defeat at the outset of the war.

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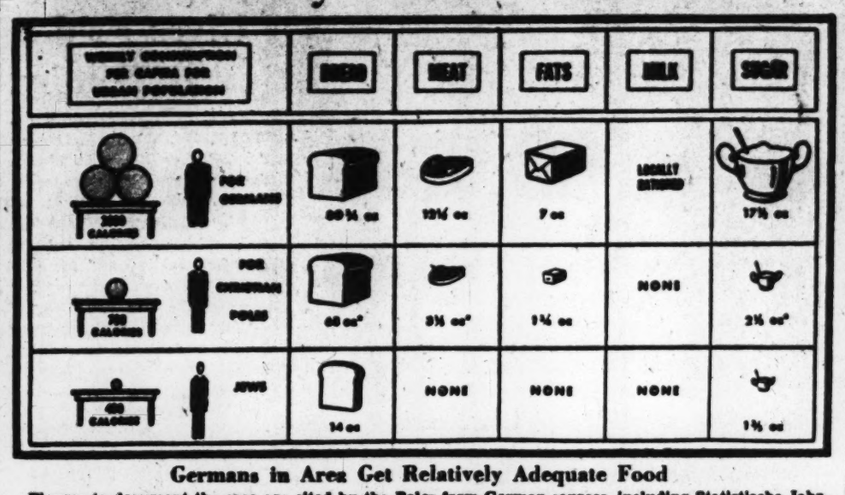
Poland Hit by 'Planned Malnutrition'



Germans in Area Get Relatively Adequate Food

Figures to document the case are cited by the Poles from German sources, including Statistische Jahrbuch das Deutsche Reich. Poles get a little more than Jews, who are forbidden all meats, fats, and milk. Polish mothers, children, and aged are denied bread made from wheat, veal, pork, ham, poultry, most fish, most vegetables, milk, and a long list including virtually every food regarded as essential for subsistence, the Polish Telegraph Agency said.

Smuts' Second-Front Speech Disappoints Russian People

Continued from Page 1

seriously challenging Premier Smuts' concept of the war.

It is one of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's jobs in Moscow to continue the task already started by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and other Britons and Americans, namely, trying to get a land nation like Russia to understand sea nations.

Premier Smuts is seen here to have thrown a new light on the second-front situation by admission that the British Commonwealth alone is not strong enough in manpower to launch a full-scale invasion, and that the main burden must therefore fall on the United States, which still is gathering its momentum in Britain.

Premier Smuts is recognized once again to have served the British War Cabinet as an opportune spokesman.

British attention has turned to considerable extent toward the significance of the Field Marshal's view of the future as disclosed in his Guildhall speech.

Government's Obligation

That Premier Smuts, here on an indefinite visit, is sitting with the War Cabinet largely as a postwar planner is confirmed by the speech in Durban this week by the Union of South Africa's Minister for Economic Development, Sidney Waterson.

Speaking of the South African Government's attitude toward peace questions, Mr. Waterson said its first obligation is to see that the people of South Africa are adequately fed, clothed and housed. The Government is prepared to give private enterprise every possible encouragement to deliver the goods but the Government can give no blank check to private enterprise, he said.

Mr. Waterson said private enterprise must undertake greater responsibility to the community and become an integral part of the national economy. He claimed that the Atlantic Charter recognized the future role of private enterprise.

But Marshal Smuts showed his postwar vision to be international, not national. His wise forethought is hailed by newspapers of all shades of political opinion. The Manchester Guardian describes his speech as "strong and merciful in spirit."

Press Opinion

Other papers, such as the Socialist Daily Herald, underline Premier Smuts' statement that "no false pride of independent nationhood, of isolated sovereignties, shall defeat the great hope and vision of a peaceful, ordered human society."

The Daily Herald contends that "if any man rejects that counsel, how can he look his children in the eyes? For by his vanity he is sentencing them to death."

Premier Smuts warning against repeating mistakes of the last armistice in the treatment of ordinary people of vanquished states is causing widespread discussion here.

The problem of how to treat beaten enemies is seen as an outstanding issue for the three-power conference. In some quarters here the Atlantic Charter is right back in the forefront as a likely basis for new and far-reaching decisions to be made in Moscow.

Military Officers' Presence In Soviet Capital Significant

Continued from Page 1

excited about the Moscow conference. Here in Moscow itself there is no more sign of excitement among Russians generally than there was on the faces of the guard of honor which met Messrs. Hull and Eden at the airport. If there is going to be any excitement at all among the Russians it will probably come when the Russian press publishes Premier Smuts' indication of an all-out offensive against German-held Europe next year.

So far as correspondents have discovered the conference began in friendly atmosphere in the White Room of the Spiridonovka Mansion and the delegates will meet daily till the conference ends. Michael J. McDermott of the United States Department of State daily receives Anglo-American correspondents to parry their questions and from today similar arrangements have been made for the British side. It is not expected that the Russians will give any press conferences. There will be no statements of any kind till conclusion of the conference and any sort of comment is excluded.

Strictest Secrecy

Thus, so far this important diplomatic story is a repetition of the Davies mission with a secret letter from President Roosevelt, when any correspondent who could have stated the color of the envelope or described how it crackled would have had a scoop.

Under the circumstances there is a natural tendency for the correspondents' attention to swerve off on events taking place during the conference.

Yesterday the Soviet Press Department invited us to a preview of the new documentary film "Battle for Our Soviet Ukraine." We saw again Marshal Semyon Timoshenko saluting a demonstrator in Lvov, scenes of the Danube and Carpathians, and assemblies of peasants in North Bukovina.

Then came some of the grimmest episodes ever screened, showing destruction of the population and property in the Ukraine. After the performance the producer said the Ukraine had suffered more than any other section in this war and that other nations should hereafter exert all their good will and kindness to help the desperate physical and spiritual wounds suffered by his fellow countrymen.

Film Impressed Nelson

This film already had been shown to Donald M. Nelson, chief of the United States War Production Board, who said it certainly ought to go to America.

Today's Pravda gave a 3,000-word write-up on this film which will be for public exhibition in a few days simultaneously with the latest newsreels.

Another item in the press today is a brief announcement the conference is under way, mentioning only the leaders of the delegations.

The Soviet press insisted before the conference opened that closer military co-operation must precede any improvement in the political and economic co-ordination of the three great powers—the United States, Russia and Great Britain.

In an editorial entitled 'Chief Task of the Moment," the Moscow News, an English language newspaper, yesterday declared that "if the Hitlerite army has not yet been defeated it is only because there is not yet a second front in the West. . . ."

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Agreement on the whole range of military and economic problems involved in co-ordinating Allied strategy to win both the war and the peace is regarded here as the ultimate objective of the tripartite conference in Moscow.

Definite ways and means of defeating Germany, encouraging a democratic successor to Hitlerism and controlling Germany's militaristic tendencies after the war presumably are among the complex issues before the conference.

The Allied attitude toward at least two Kings—George of Greece and Peter of Yugoslavia—not to mention young King Simeon of Bulgaria, also is expected to figure in the frank discussions.

Military aspects of the conference appear to be secondary.

Juilliard School of Music Gets Goodman Technique

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Benny Goodman, whose clarinet playing carried him from the ranks of swing band leaders to the stature of a symphony orchestra soloist, will impart his technique to students of the Juilliard School of Music.

Starting Nov. 3 Mr. Goodman will give five lecture-classes, "sort of instruction and discussion about clarinet playing," the school announced.

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Rickenbacker Urges Closer Tie By Britain and U.S. With Russia

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker last night advocated "a better understanding on the part of America and England with out ally—Russia "for the sake of the future peace of the world."

Such steps should be taken now, he said, "in order to eliminate the strong possibility of laying the foundation of world war III."

Mr. Rickenbacker's views were stated in an address he prepared for the Financial Advertisers Association. But, because he was on a mission for the Secretary of War, it was read by his wife.

"We and they (the Russians) have no national interest in conflict," he maintained. "They have nothing that we want. They want nothing of ours.

"We should be good allies—and on that hope hangs the future peace of the world."

Mr. Rickenbacker, who visited all the fighting zones of the world during the past year, reported he left the Soviet Union with a great admiration for its people and army. He recalled that he told Russians he was not in sympathy with their ideology and political views.

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Pact for World Relief Pool Due for Signatures Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—An agreement setting up the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, familiarly known as UNNRA, is expected to be signed within the next three weeks.

Signing of the agreement, marking a new chapter in practical international co-operation, will precede the United Nations Relief Conference to be held in Atlantic City, N. J., beginning Nov. 10, with representatives of 43 nations present.

President Roosevelt has invited the conferees to hold their first session at the White House on Nov. 9.

The agreement setting up UNNRA will lay the foundations for a world-wide effort to lessen human suffering in areas liberated from German and Japanese domination. A huge international pool of food, clothing and other necessities will be built up to draw on as needs arise.

Some of the problems UNNRA will face were outlined to the Cotton Textile Institute in New York yesterday by Francis B. Sayre, a special assistant to the Secretary of State.

Briefly they are:

Building up "drawing accounts" in money or goods in 40 or 50 different countries.

Working arrangements to assure an equitable distribution among liberated countries, so the first freed or the wealthiest will not get more than their share.

Assisting the people of liberated areas to revive production of their own essential goods and services.

Mr. Sayre flatly denied that the United States has any intention of becomng a "world Santa Claus" or instituting a "permament international Work Projects Administration."

UNNRA's aim, he declared, "is to insure that victims of war shall become not indigent, but producing, active supporters of the United Nations until victory is achieved; and thereafter self-sustaining, creative participants in a more stable world order."

Mr. Sayre indicated that UNNRA expects to assume the job of allocating among the various liberated countries all relief and rehabilitation goods that are short.

"If adequate protection is to be given all liberated peoples, manifestly the Administration during periods of acute shortages must be able to veto all imports in excess of those necessary to bring any particular group of people up to the standard agreed upon as equitable under the circumstances," he declared.

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Museum of the City of New York

Busy Girl in Harlem

Child enjoying supervised activities "while mother is away," shown in one of the photographs of "Harlem's Children in Wartime."

Negro Child Forgets War In Playtime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—An exhibit of photographs, "Harlem's Children in Wartime," now on view at the Museum of the City of New York, indicates how youngsters of an underprivileged area can be interestingly occupied while parents are away from home. The photographs were taken by Mrs. Florence Ward, who has volunteered to do camera work for war work agencies, and will remain on exhibit until the first part of November.

They picture approximately 150 Negro children enjoying the advantages of the summer play school conducted by the American Women's Voluntary Services in co-operation with the Play Schools Association at Public School 113.

With nearly all the fathers at defense jobs and most of the mothers employed in household work, the younger members of the family would have been left to pass much of their time in the streets without supervision unless some agency had taken over.

This, the American Women's Voluntary Services did, maintaining the play school on a five-day schedule, opening it every morning at 8:30. Volunteer workers provided group games, opportunities for individual play and development, hot luncheons, afternoon refreshments and periods for resting and sleep.

Patterson Denies Inefficiency And Waste in War Contracts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson stoutly denied at a House Military Committee hearing today that War Department contracting officers are "inept and inefficient" and are "dishing out the property and money of the United States with reckless abandon."

His statement was in reply to charges on these counts made by Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren, who testified in opposition to proposed legislation giving the War Department final authority to negotiate settlements of terminated war contracts.

Mr. Patterson said with respect to the testimony of Mr. Warren:

"This Committee and the nation have been given a picture of War Department waste and mishandling of public funds. Unanswered, these charges might shake the confidence of the people in the integrity and ability of the officers who are charged with supplying our armed forces. The facts are the best answers to these charges."

He then stated that Mr. Warren's general accounting office had approved 99.95 per cent of the vouchers submitted to it by the War Department for audit, in the four months ending with August, 1943.

"But the record is even better than these figures would indicate," he added. "The majority of suspensions by the general accounting office are merely temporary, until further supporting documents are submitted, and do not involve any real question as to the propriety of the payment."

Aside from items called to its attention by the War Department, disallowances by the general accounting office have currently totaled less than 10 cents for each $1,000 of expenditures under War Department contracts, Mr. Patterson told the Committee.

He asserted that 90 per cent of the money amount of cases submitted to the Committee by the Comptroller General represented either items subsequently allowed by him, or items brought to light by the War Department itself in its regular audit and in the process of correction before they came to Mr. Warren's attention.

"These simple facts refute the charges that Army officers are 'inept and inefficient,' that they are 'dishing out the property and money of the United States with reckless abandon,'" he asserted.

"Even if all of the 270 cases to which he (Warren) has referred involved flagrantly erroneous payments, they are only a drop in the bucket compared to the 30,000,000 procurement vouchers submitted to him by the War Department since 1940. But the fact is that many of these cases do not involve any impropriety."

An item of $225 for false teeth for an employee of a contractor, mentioned by Mr. Warren, involved the Navy Department, not the War Department, Mr. Patterson said, and added: "But I make no point of that."

This case, he said, arose under a contract with an automobile company for the services of expert mechanics to repair engines in Russia, the Government agreeing to furnish lodging, food, hospitalization, medical care, and other necessities for the group. Mr. Patterson testified the Navy wrote the company that items ordinarily in daily use were entirely unobtainable in the area and to suggest that "persons wearing glasses should bring more than one pair. Also those having dentures should have at least one spare set."

"Following this instruction," Mr. Patterson testified, "the company furnished an employee going to Russia under the contract a spare set of false teeth. Since the Government had agreed to furnish all the necessities for the personnel, this item was charged to the contract. This action seems to me to have been decent under the circumstances and the terms of the contract. Incidentally, I am advised that the employee broke his teeth in Russia and had to use the spare set."

Vatican Protects Refugees

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 21 (AP)—A border dispatch to the newspaper La Suisse of Geneva said today the Vatican refused to deliver over to the Germans anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi refugees who sought sanctuary within its walls, and "Germany bowed to this decision."

Included among the refugees, the dispatch from Chiasso said, were leaders of the former Fascist regime who became prominent anti-Fascists after Benito Mussolini's fall. Several members of the Grand Council that voted Mussolini's ouster are believed to have entered the Vatican.

La Suisse's account continued:

Although the Latern pact of 1929 provides that political refugees may not be given sanctuary in Vatican City, the situation has been altered inasmuch as the Holy See still recognizes the Government of Premier Pietro Badoglio and the German occupation of Rome in effect abrogates the treaty.

Relations between the Vatican and Germany improved after Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State, received assurances that the Reich had no intention "to protect Vatican territory as it had Bohemia and Moravia."

There has been much talk of the Pope's efforts to have Rome recognized as an open city by the belligerents in order to save it from the ravages of war. There has been great reserve in Vatican circles regarding this proposal, but the possibility of such an accord is not excluded.

Meanwhile, in Northern Italy where resistance to the Nazis is increasing constantly, the arrest of Badoglio supporters, including many clergy, was reported continuing.

OPA Rules Crank Case Oil As Fuel Requires Coupons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Office of rPice Administration ruled today htat crank case squeezin's can't be used as fuel oil for home heating without ration coupons.

Used lubricating oil is salvaged by some companies for fuel oil. Under the ruling, consumre smust yield ration coupons before using the reclaimed oil.

Italian Liberation Committees Set Up

Continued from Page 1

regard to Premier Badoglio who, although instrumental in leading some Italians out of the war against the Allies and into war against the Germans, is associated in his long career with developments that have not worked out ultimately to Italy's advantage.

Badoglio Rule Temporary

Premier Badoglio is not regarded as tied to Italy's political future and is seen merely as head of a stopgap regime until a provisional government can be established prior to holding of elections when the people as a whole are able to vote again.

Meanwhile, there is a need for two things. One is a purge to clear the political decks. The other is to get stronger men among Italy's political officers. And most of these men are still in German-controlled territory.

There are only two ways to get them out. One is by rapid military advance. The other is by smuggling them out through "underground" channels.

Sentiments Mixed

When King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Badoglio left Rome they took with them only two generals, Admiral de Courten, and Air Minister Sandelli. All other Ministers—16 civil servants—were left in the Capital.

Where King Victor Emmanuel stands in relation to this political setup it is difficult to say. For more than a half century the Italian parliamentary state has been giving support to the House of Savoy. Twenty one years ago the present King allowed Mussolini and his Fascists to seize power and the people suffered so much as a result that their sentiments on the subject of the Monarch are very mixed. Many feel very bitterly about it as the old political parties coming back to life and others are making their first open appearance as part of the skeleton of an emerging party system.

Remaining German Threat

At present Italy's court appears to be a rather pathetic fragment—and its temporary government is widely regarded as an upshot of military necessity rather than anything else.

But it must be remembered that the area of Italy controlled by the Fifth and Eighth Armies is less than a quarter of the whole country. The Italian Government, whatever form it takes in the Allied-occupied zone, must operate under some restrictions lest it precipitate dangerous reactions at the hands of the ruthless Germans.

Premier Badoglio's war declaration has put Italians behind the German lines in a decidedly unenviable position and those who can expect to find living bearable in the coming months are those who either are supporting Mussolini's pro-Nazi administration or putting up effective pretense of so doing.

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Postwar Accord Gains in Senate

Continued from Page 1

of America's postwar intentions without any harsh debate.

The National League of Women Voters put its considerable influence on the side of a more forthright declaration than came from the Connally Committee. It urged that the United States take the initiative in forming an interim organization of the United Nations.

Permanent Organization

Such an interim organization would develop plans for a permanent international organization which should be equipped to handle social, economic, and political questions and should arrange for the joint use of military force to suppress aggression. Expansion of the organization to admit nations not part of the originating group and adaptation of its organization and activities to meet changing conditions also are advocated by the League.

In a letter to Senator Connally, Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President of the National League of Women Voters, said: "We would like to have the Senate use its power of advice. A vague resolution, subject to various interpretations, does not do that. Something more specific, similar to the draft resolution we submit would have the advantage of putting the Senate on record for a specific procedure in starting an international organization and on the scope of such an organization. It is not so specific that it ties the hands of the executive in dealing with foreign policy problems as they develop."

Soviets Scan Foreign Affairs

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (AP)—A little 32-page magazine which has been in circulation less than five months has become one of the Soviet Union's most popular and widely quoted publications.

It is "War and the Working Class," the only Soviet periodical devoted entirely to foreign affairs.

It was founded on June 1 and since then "War and the Working Class" has taken upon itself to interpret Soviet public opinion on such subjects as the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territory (AMG), the Polish question, and foreign press criticism of the Soviet Union.

It is printed by Trud, daily newspaper of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The original issue said the magazine was designed to "throw light on questions of foreign policy of the U. S. S. R. and of foreign governments and current events in international affairs."

It said natural scientists, authors, newspapermen, and trade union leaders would be its contributors. Among the writers have been the Soviet Finnish leader, Otto Kuusinen, and the British Trade unionist, Sir Walter Citrine.

Its editor is Andrei Daniloff, former head of the superior school system of the trade unions, which trains factory leaders. Assistant editor is Vadim Krushkoff, former Secretary-General of the Soviet Information Bureau. Some of the staff formerly worked for the Russian language section of the magazine "International Literature" which has ceased publication.

Although it is not labeled official, it certainly has good contacts and can be accepted as authoritative.

Early issues were highly critical of the Allies on such questions as AMG and Poland. Latest numbers have softened their tone.

OPA to Invite Public to Talk Back

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration is going to invite the public to talk back.

It will launch an opinion survey soon, sampling the country's views on price control and rationing. The information obtained will be used as a guide in any regulation revision found feasible, as well as in preparation of new orders.

"This is not an attempt to glamorize OPA or sell the public on it," said James G. Rogers Jr., Assistant General Manager of the agency. "The purpose is to find out what the public thinks about the program, discover what can be done to simplify it and clear up any misunderstanding of specific parts of it."

The survey, which will be by questionnaire, will be conducted for OPA by private agencies.

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Ella Cara Deloria

Recipient of the 1943 Indian Achievement Award of the Indian Council Fire of Chicago. Her parents were Yankton Sioux. She attended Oberlin College and Columbia University, receiving her Bachelor of Science degree from the Teachers College of the latter. An author of several books on Indian life, she became national secretary for Indian work under the Young Women's Christian Association after three years of teaching. Later she went to Haskell Institute, Kansas.

Bad Weather Fails to Halt Blitz on Reich

Continued from Page 1

smashed factories and workers' homes.

Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe is showing new determination to keep up regular although still small-scale raids on Britain for their nuisance value here and propaganda purposes in Germany.

London last night had its fifth night raid in succession. To Londoners it seems sirens are getting as regular as they were when London was raided 57 nights in succession in the autumn of 1940. Last night's enemy force of 30 raiders was larger than usual and there was more damage. A church and a large block of flats were hit.

At times building in a wide area of London rocked from explosions. A large number of Americans were spectators.

On the Southeast Coast elements in the form of a thunderstorm can still put on an impressive and rather confusing rival show. For instance, a fork of lightning jabbing through searchlight cones is a novel and unforgettable sight for many persons.

Polish Parties In 'Underground' To Act Together

LONDON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Polish Government announced today "underground" representatives of the four main parties in Occupied Poland have agreed to act together until a proper constitutional legislature is restored by democratic elections after Poland is liberated from Nazi rule.

Parties represented are Peasant, Socialist, National and Christian Democratic Labor—the same four which form the coalition cabinet in exile.

The agreement called also for a Federation of European States around the nucleus of a Poland-Czech union.

Hungary Seeks Peace Without Risk of Nazi Invasion

By J. Evelyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 21 — Hungary's entire policy at home and abroad is concentrated upon discovering a way out of the war without pushing matters to a limit and thereby provoking a German invasion.

Consequently it is not surprising that the Horthy regime is so often speaking in different voices and putting on many different masks in its utterances and actions in this war.

Only when this is realized can one understand the strange mingling of totalitarian, parliamentary, and democratic developments which continue to be reported from Budapest.

Hungary's foreign policy has identified itself with the German gamble for European hegemony so as to achieve what is called "justice for Hungary," that is, revision of the Trianon Treaty through restoration of territories it held before 1918.

The Magyars deemed it a wise policy to link their national ambitions with German war policy. It seemed the right course when German arms were triumphing, though even then some of the Magyars realized that such attitude could result in their country being submerged in case of Germany's collapse.

Trend Told in Statements

By today the number who realize this is very large. The shock which has resulted from recent military and political events has shown itself in a number of official statements.

Among these, for example, is the recent one by Premier Nicholas Kallay in which he declared that the country needed "peace, discipline, a strong army at home, and the understanding of unprejudiced friends abroad."

Such isn't the language of a country which feels itself on the winning side, but rather of one which sees stormy days ahead.

Most of the Magyars seem agreed upon one point, that "there mustn't be another 1918." Steps have already been carefully taken for meeting any possible internal revolution. Organization of "nationally safe" individuals has been growing up for months past, and in July last a decree was issued empowering the Minister of the Interior to form armed auxiliary police units in order to maintain order should the necessity arise.

Territorial Gains

Hungary, strictly speaking, isn't in the Balkans, but it is so closely related to that area that it deserves consideration in this series.

In fact, as a result of its subservience to the Axis, many of its territorial gains—with the exception of those of Slovakia and Ruthenia—have been in the Balkans.

Hungary has increased its population between the Vienna award and the present time from 9,000,000 to 14,500,000. It undoubtedly had a hard deal after World War I and it would certainly have been much better for central Europe if arrangements could have been made for either altering Hungary's frontiers as laid down by the Trianon Treaty or a transfer of population in case the Magyar minorities settled in the ceded states.

But the policy by which Hungary has regained these territories since the autumn of 1938 shows the same greed as Bulgaria, the Third Reich, or Fascist Italy.

It is unnecessary to trace the steps by which Hungary regained these territories except to state that each one meant more and more subservience to the Third Reich.

Hungary's betrayal of Yugoslavia after having signed a "pact of eternal friendship" with that country was treacherous in the extreme. For not long afterward in April, 1914, Hungary allowed German troops to pass through its territory to attack Yugoslavia.

As a recompense Hungary took half of the Voivodina and some other smaller areas in the west. It will be remembered that Count Teleki, Premier, committed suicide rather than associate himself with this deal.

Two months later in June, 1941, Hungary attacked Soviet Russia, alleging that Russian aircraft had dropped bombs on Hungarian towns. The fact was that Hungary had miscalculated.

"Cheap War" With Russia

It thought that a war with Russia would mean a cheap campaign of a few months, at the end of which presumably Germany would dictate peace for all of Eastern and Central Europe and allow Hungary to play the role of a miniature great power in the Danube Basin.

Of all its "mistakes"—they were, of course, miscalculations originating in greed and ambition—this declaration of war probably was only equaled by the naïve assumption in Budapest diplomatic circles that it was possible to wage war against Russia and yet remain at peace with Britain or any other of the United Nations with whom Hungary hadn't a direct quarrel.

Hungary, therefore, was disagreeably surprised when the Western Allies declared war on it. Even today it hopes for an "understanding" from Britain whom it undoubtedly includes as among "unprejudiced friends abroad" mentioned by Premier Kallay.

Hungary is being hard pressed by the Third Reich to supply more and more aid in manpower and material resources. Last week end Admiral Erich Raeder and State Secretary Meissner arrived in Budapest to hand over the Führer's gift of a yacht for Regent Nicholas Horthy's birthday.

That anniversary occurred on Aug. 18, but the German shipyard couldn't deliver it earlier it is said—an interesting comment on the effect of Allied bombing raids over Germany.

The visit of these two Reich spokesmen, it is clear, will be utilized to try to obtain further Hungarian concessions, both materially and in statements clarifying Hungary's attitude toward the Reich.

Hitler having heard so many reports about Hungary's wanting to escape from the war desires new guarantees regarding Hungary's future attitude, particularly that it should officially recognize Mussolini's puppet government. Momentarily the position is that Hungary has recalled its Embassy staff from Rome.

Demand by Hitler

Hitler demanded of Regent Horthy during the latter's visit to Obersalzberg some month ago the reorganization of the Hungarian Government—a sort of "National Front" to include the former Premier, Bela Imredy, Hitler's Quisling in Budapest. But this was unsuccessful.

In April when this suggestion was made Mr. Imredy's party appeared to be attracting a number of Fascists from the Arrow Cross Party which once had 50 seats in the Hungarian Parliament, but through internal quarrels this dwindled to eight and split up into 12 groups. But the Italian collapse drove many of these to seek their way back to the Government Party.

Hungary has also withstood German demands for the dispatch of more troops to the Russian front. The maximum number sent there was 200,000.

After Stalingrad as many as possible were withdrawn and a few returned there. Hungarian losses on that front are estimated as 100,000 killed, severely wounded, missing and prisoners, and Budapest shows no desire to sacrifice any more soldiers. They are wanted for the home front and possibly for fighting for Transylvania.

Hitler has also sought to get Hungary to apply Nazi legislation, but without success.

The Nuremburg racial laws have not been strictly enforced, Hungarian trades unions have not been dissolved, and Regent Horthy recently went so far as to reappoint M. Chorin, former Jewish President of the Hungarian Industrialist Union to the House of Magnates, and to grant pensions to widows of Jewish members of the Hungarian Labor Corps fallen on the Russian front.

Hungary's political situation continues confused. This is illustrated by the fact that Parliament prorogued on May 10 has not yet reassembled.

Behind this action lies an interesting story. Hitler demanded of Regent Horthy that Hungary should make a statement expressing determination to stand with the Axis against all common enemies.

The Hungarian Government is understood to have agreed. In later negotiations with party leaders, however, opposition was so strong and outspoken that political differences were foreseen. It was felt that parliamentary discussion would have given the Imredy Party an opportunity for pro-German propaganda.

The only aim of all the Hungarian parties today is to adopt all possible means for ridding Hungary of the Germans.

It would be an exaggeration to imagine that Hungary will desert to the Allies before they reach the frontiers of that country. It is also unlikely that Regent Horthy or any other Hungarian statesman will become a Hungarian Badoglio any sooner.

For it is extremely difficult for Hungary to carry out unconditional surrender. The Third Reich has too great and important interests in Hungary to acquiesce in such action.

Hungary's Problems Grow

Hungary's manifold problems, as it tries to get out of the war and at the same time prevent a German invasion, are told in detail by J. Evelyn Williams, The Christian Science Monitor's veteran authority on Central and Southeastern European affairs, in the fifth article of a series on the Balkans.

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Defeat on Two Rivers Stresses Peril of Reich

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces

LONDON, Oct. 21—Two river lines have been forced in the same week—Dnieper and Volturno.

This mustn't blind the most partisan among us to the difference in importance of the two achievements. The individual soldier or airman fighting in Russia or in Italy has his mind fixed on the task immediately ahead. Strategically, the two operations form part of a whole.

But the Russian advance is at the moment far more dangerous for the Germans—not because it employs greater forces, but because it is closer to a vital spot.

In Italy General Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, with perhaps eight divisions, is striving to keep the Anglo-American wave from engulfing the north of Italy before General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel—or his successor—has built a dam to stem the waters of invasion from entering Germany.

Rearguard Action

Marshal Kesselring is fighting a rearguard action. He regards the cession of Italian territory as of no importance at all. He has an admirable terrain of alternating mountain range and valley in which to fight one rearguard action after another against the Fifth Army, while keeping a wary eye on the movements of the Eighth Army on his left flank.

But except as a means of keeping the RAF and United States Air Force at a distance, the Germans have no love for the Italian countryside: It provides them with no essential raw materials.

In Russia, it is a very different affair. The Dnieper River is the last strategic feature which guards the manganese of Nikopol. And the oil of Rumania is getting closer daily to the fighting front. The German retreat for over 100 miles since the failure of their attack on Kursk has been intentional, even if unpalatable. It has been conducted in an orderly manner as the comparatively small number of prisoners claimed by the Russians indicates.

But the intention to hold the line of the Dnieper and the position south from Zaporozhe to the Sea of Azov was obvious. That position is now breached and the Russian flood is seeping through into the plains behind.

Italian Front Vital

This year the autumn rains have tarried and the Russian administrative staff has achieved the almost impossible in enabling the momentum of the attack to be kept up on so vast a front and across devastated country.

There is no intention of undervaluing the importance of the Italian campaign, however. In war, there is no such thing as a feint attack. Every assault must take advantage of a changing situation in front of it. Continuous pressure everywhere on land is prerequisite of success and modern war has added pressure from the air as well.

That the Germans realize the importance of the Italian front is shown by the fact that prisoners recently captured in Italy have admitted that they only recently have arrived from Russia.

The coup de grâce may come from any direction—not necessarily from the point where the assailants are numerically stronger, but at the moment there is no doubt that the threat from the East is most dangerous to the Reich and the crossing of the Dnieper must cause the German High Command more immediate concern than any Allied successes in Italy or even destruction caused to industrial plants by air attacks from Britain.

How Much of New Autos From Field?

Chemurgy Already Performs Wonders for Industry

Although chemurgists don't promise that acomplete automobile can be grown from a farmyard, they do hold out high hopes for what can be done by adapting farm products for use in industry. They point to the miracle bean—the soy—as being king of the crop what with it being used to make plastic for automobile bodies, synthetic rubber, and paint.

Story of Union Domination Told at Brewster Inquiry

Continued from Page 1

proposed to heed Local 365's contract with Brewster.

"Tom de Lorenzo is carrying a torch for the wrong kind of unionism," Mr. Riebel declared.

The man who was President at Brewster for seven months of 1942 said he had less quarrel with the much-maligned labor contract at Brewster than with the interpretation which the militant labor leadership sought to give it, such as by calling strikes which plant labor did not understand or want.

Hundreds of workers called out on strike by the union last August pleaded with him for help, Mr. Riebel said, telling him they "didn't want to go home." But due to interpretations of the Wagner Labor Act then current, he asserted, he would have been breaking the law if he had appealed to them to stay on their job.

Opening his testimony Mr. Riebel, self-styled "last of the ex-President" of Brewster, ascribed his failure to restore order and build production during a seven-months tenure of office to the "war" declared against him by Mr. de Lorenzo.

"On June 17," he testified "de Lorenzo appeared at my office to tell me all pledges of co-operation with the Kaiser-Riebel Management were off and he was declaring war on me."

The "declaration of hostilities," according to Mr. Riebel, stemmed from several happenings, among them:

Defied Selective Service

1. Selective service officials covering the Brewster Long Island City plant, angered at the way men were being deferred and then visibly idling at the plant windows, notified Mr. Riebel that no further draft deferments would be granted unless the management itself certified to the need and furnished replacement schedules. An explanation that the union contract specifically gave control of deferments to the union did not satisfy Selective Service officials. When Mr. Riebel took the matter up with Mr. de Lorenzo, the union leader replied:

"You pick up that telephone and tell Major Brady (in charge of Selective Service) to mind his own business."

2. Mr. de Lorenzo, the boss of Local 365, United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations), delivered a similiar explosive ultimatum to Navy officials who were disturbed because workmen had threatened to "beat up" a plant guard furnished by the Coast Guard, if he did not stop reporting workers for smoking against regulations and similar infractions.

3. Mr. de Lorenzo was further incensed when Mr. Riebel refused to allow the union's name to appear on the service flag which the company wished to erect for Brewster employees.

Parents of Hero Set Example in Patriotism

HELENVILLE, Wis., Oct. 21 (AP)—The Congressional Medal of Honor lay in its case today beside a picture of the late Sergeant Kenneth F. Gruennert in the home here of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gruennert.

It had come through the mail with a citation signed by President Roosevelt and a letter from Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, because the Gruennerts had wanted it that way.

The Gruennerts had been asked by the War Department to receive the medal for their son from the President. They didn't believe they should go, however, so wrote a letter to the War Department. It took a long time to write. This is what it said:

"We feel honored indeed to receive a Medal of Honor for our departed son, to be delivered to us personally by the President of the United States.

"Under present conditions, however, we cannot help but give expression to some of the following thoughts which race through our minds day and night:

"On the back of the 'B' sticker on our windshield is this question: 'Is this trip really necessary?'

"We are in the midst of the Third War Bond drive. We believe every cent of money subscribed should be used to supply our boys with the necessities of war and not spent for trips that do not directly help the war effort.

"Only this last week, thousands of other parents lost their loved ones on the battlefields of Italy, all brave boys that were loved by their parents as much as we loved our own. These parents cannot all converge on Washington, and because of the common bond we have with them we feel we shouldn't either. The loss of our brave boy is still too fresh in our memory for us to make this trip even though it would be in his honor.

"Will you please convey our regrets to the President? Will you please ask him whether it would be possible for him to put whatever message he may have for us in writing, so it may be delivered to us along with the Medal of Honor and we will ever cherish and treasure them both in the memory of our boy."

The letter found its way to the desk of Secretary Stimson. It was evident that it had moved everyone who had seen it, for Mr. Stimson wrote back:

"The spirit of unselfishness, understanding and sacrifice which breathes through your letter has deeply impressed not only the President, who requested a copy for himself, but all of us in the War Department who have been privileged to read your letter. We stand humble in the face of such a demonstration of patriotism as yours. . . . I realize the personal sorrow you are so bravely bearing. May I extend my own sympathy and reassure you tha this sacrifice will not have been in vain.

Old English Silver For Antiques Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—What was described as the largest and most valuable collection of old English silver brought together in the United States for many years will be on display as a feature of the five-day New York Antiques Fair, opening at the Hotel Commodore here on Oct. 25.

Composed of several hundred items, many of them historically famous pieces never before on public view, the exhibit—not for sale—will be sponsored by the Society of Antique Silver Dealers of America and contributed to by individual members from all parts of the country.

The collection is confined to articles dating from the days of Elizabeth to the reign of George IV. In addition to this exhibit, the antiquities fair will include fine old furniture, paintings and prints, rare objects of pottery, china, brass, iron and glass.

Marine Private Installed Legion Post Commander

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21 (AP)—Marine Private James E. Donnelly, 23, wounded at Pearl Harbor, was installed Commander of Breen-McCracken Post, American Legion, last night, and Post officials said he was the first veteran of this war thus honored.

The Post numbers about 50 service men of the present war in its membership.

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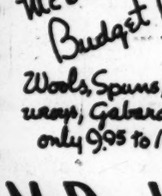
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The Home Forum

On the Record

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE RECORD of creation as set down in the Bible is brief, concise, and interesting. The first chapter of Genesis, with thirty-one verses of thought-provoking statements, and the first few verses in the second chapter contain the complete record of God's creation. Only good is recorded here. Note the glorious summary (verse 31), "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." No sickness, no suffering, no fear, no retrogression, nothing unlike God in the record! All is good.

Evil came into the picture as a mistaken sense, a mist, a misconception. "There went up a mist from the earth," we read (Genesis 2:6). The mistake is the belief that evil is a reality and equal in power to good, and that matter has the power of life and death, pain and pleasure. It was not Spirit, the eternal Father-Mother, that "formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life" (verse 7). Man, as God created him, is spiritual, hence perfect, for Spirit is good. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 538), "Sin, sickness, and death have no record in the Elohistic introduction of Genesis, in which God creates the heavens, earth, and man."

The admission that evil has no record as part of God's creation is an important step in overcoming evil and bringing harmony into our experience. Evil, matter, the carnal mind, are closely related and born of the belief that man is separated from God, and that God is limited, circumscribed, and partial.

* * *

A Christian Scientist was called by long-distance telephone to help a friend who was seriously ill. The disease named was painful and dangerous. The picture presented looked dark. She turned from it in an instant of prayer and deep longing to say the word that would give inspiration and healing. The words came: "The disease you say you have is not recorded in the first chapter of Genesis. It is not and cannot be the experience of man. It is not your experience." There was no time to say more, and no need to say more. The friend was healed.

Every healing brought about through Christian Science proves the unreality of disease. A dictionary defines "real," in part, as "that which exists intrinsically or inherently as distinguished from the seeming or apparent." Disease, suffering, doubt, all error, are seeming or apparent. These conditions seem real. Darkness also appears real, but it is only the absence of light. Evil claims that good is absent.

Evil often seems very real. But the shadow is no part of the sun, although it appears to hide the light. Who would hide his head in the corner and declare that darkness is real and powerful while light is illusory and transcendental? Darkness disappears in the presence of light. Likewise evil disappears in the presence of good understood and demonstrated.

* * *

Truth operates normally and naturally and of its own propulsion. We do not make Truth operate, since Truth is always active. Our part is to accept the actuality of Truth and utilize the good we understand. To heal the sick we must understand the relationship of God and man. The mistaken concept of man which makes us at times appear sick, suffering, discouraged, and sad can be corrected, as Jesus corrected it. Of his healing work Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick."

The denial of sense testimony is a prerequisite of progress. Early navigators refused to believe what their eyes saw, a flat earth, and they proved that the earth is round. It requires courage to insist that man is well when a loved one appears ill, or to affirm that man is safe when a son is on the firing line. But courage is born of understanding. Knowing God, and man in His likeness, we find the reversal of sense testimony possible.

Last Halloween my porch was filled with children dressed in fanciful costumes. I might have been frightened if I had not known that dear little faces were behind the masks. A neighbor's child who saw only the masks wept from fear. Mortal thinking presents evil in many forms, but we need not fear evil's boasts. When we view existence rightly, we see that good alone is real, and that happiness and harmony are inseparable from man because inseparable from God, their divine source. The real man is neither touched by evil nor hidden by the masks of sin or suffering. He is always as God made him and sees him, "very good."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © E. W. Tattersall

AN ESKDALE BECK AT BOOT, CUMBERLAND, ENGLAND

BOOT IS THE name of the Cumberland village which supplied the artist with his picture. It is a good name for the place; strong, sturdy, and durable. One needs a tough boot to one's foot if one lives among the Cumberland hills and dales, and has to negotiate the rough tracks and broken ways.

There is nothing soft about Cumberland or its folk. The mountains set the pace and the people follow. It is from the mountains that the waters come, coursing down from the heights and filling the becks with wild music all the winter through. When the rains fall, they are a force to reckon with, and, when the night winds blow behind them, it is as well to turn for home. And Cumberland homes are good to know. They are built of the mountains themselves, of the stones that lie to hand; of the strength that makes the county what it is. Could anything be better on a bleak night than to cross the rock-built bridge that spans the beck and find yourself within the four good walls that the mountains have given you?

Waiting

The lamp in the window is low.
The wind on the highway is cold.
There is no star in the midnight sky
For the eye to hold.

Buttress the fire with birch,
Send out the light of the flame.
Let it be their sign if they come tonight
Calling our name.

CHARLES MALAM

What other such gift!

A young man starting overseas a few weeks before the first world war began was given, by a friend, a copy of the Christian Science textbook,

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

He was not a student of Christian Science, but he knew of what it had done for the friend and some others, and that the subject was attracting wide attention.

Through his first two weeks' study of the book that summer, he was healed of a chronic disease, and—although war was then beginning in the country where he was—found "the peace that passeth all understanding."

Later, in his military service, the teachings of the book continually protected and strengthened him; and they have since gone on helping him increasingly in every department of his experience.

Many a like story could be told of the giving of this book by friend to friend. Its priceless values are of course for all men, and its author refers to the millions who are ready to receive them.

Surely here is a gift worthy of consideration!

In Various Editions

"Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, is available in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in blue, brown, or black morocco leather at $5; with thumb index, $7.50. It may be had also in other editions. It can be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

Alfred Pittman
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Catalog describing all the writings of Mary Baker Eddy sent upon request.

Geschichtliche Tatsache

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER SCHÖPFUNGSBERICHT, wie wir ihn in der Bibel finden, ist kurz, bündig und interessant. Das 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose mit 31 zum Denken anregenden Erklärungen und die einleitenden Verse des zweiten Kapitels enthalten den vollständigen Bericht der Schöpfung Gottes. Nur Gutes ist hier berichtet. Man beachte die herrliche Zusammenfassung (Vers 31): „Und Gott sah an alles, was er gemacht hatte; und siehe da, es war sehr gut". Keine Krankheit, kein Leiden, keine Furcht, kein Rückschritt, nichts Gott Unähnliches in dem Bericht! Alles ist gut.

Das Böse kam in das Bild als ein falscher Sinn, ein Nebel, eine falsche Vorstellung. „Aber ein Nebel ging auf von der Erde", lesen wir (1. Mose 2, 6). Der Irrtum ist der Glaube, daß das Böse eine Wirklichkeit sei und an Macht dem Guten gleichkomme, und daß die Materie die Macht über Leben und Tod, Schmerzen und Freude habe. Es war nicht der Geist, der ewige Vater-Mutter, der „den Menschen aus einem Erdenkloß machte und ihm den lebendigen Odem in seine Nase blies" (Vers 7). Der Mensch, wie Gott ihn schuf, ist geistig, daher vollkommen; denn der Geist ist gut. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 538): „Sünde, Krankheit und Tod sind in der elohistischen Einleitung des 1. Buchs Mose nicht verzeichnet, in der Gott Himmel, Erde und den Menschen schafft".

Das Zugeständnis, daß das Böse nicht als Teil der Schöpfung Gottes verzeichnet ist, ist ein wichtiger Schritt im Überwinden des Bösen und in der harmonischen Gestaltung unserer Erfahrung. Das Böse, die Materie, der fleischliche Sinn sind mit dem Glauben, daß der Mensch von Gott getrennt sei, und daß Gott umgrenzt, beschränkt und partiell sei, nah verwandt und sind die Folge davon.

Eine Christliche Wissenschafterin wurde durch Fernruf gebeten, einer schwerkranken Freundin zu helfen. Die Krankheit war schmerzhaft und gefährlich und bot ein finsteres Bild dar. Sie wandte sich im Gebet und mit dem tiefen Verlangen, etwas zu sagen, was Inspiration und Heilung geben würde, sofort davon ab. Es kamen die Worte: „Die Krankheit, woran du zu leiden glaubst, ist nicht im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose verzeichnet. Sie ist nicht und kann nicht die Erfahrung des Menschen sein. Sie ist nicht deine Erfahrung". Sie hatte keine Zeit, mehr sagen, und es war nicht nötig, mehr zu sagen. Die Freundin war geheilt.

Jede durch die Christliche Wissenschaft bewirkte Heilung beweist die Unwirklichkeit der Krankheit. Ein Wörterbuch definiert „wirklich" als „das, was eigentlich oder naturgemäß existiert zum Unterschied vom Scheinbaren oder Eingebildeten". Krankheit, Leiden, Zweifel, aller Irrtum sind scheinbar, nicht wirklich. Diese Zustände scheinen wirklich. Finsternis scheint auch wirklich; aber sie ist nur die Abwesenheit des Lichts. Das Böse macht geltend, daß das Gute abwesend sei.

Das Böse scheint oft sehr wirklich. Aber der Schatten ist kein Teil der Sonne, obgleich er das Licht zu verbergen scheint. Wer würde seinen Kopf in die Ecke stecken und erklären, daß die Finsternis wirklich und mächtig, das Licht dagegen trügerisch und übersinnlich sei? Die Finsternis verschwindet in Gegenwart des Lichts. Ebenso verschwindet das Böse in Gegenwart des Guten, wenn verstanden und bewiesen.

Die Wahrheit wirkt normal und natürlich und von selber. Wir veranlassen nicht, daß die Wahrheit wirkt, da die Wahrheit immer tätig ist. Wir müssen nur die Tatsächlichkeit der Wahrheit annehmen und das Gute, das wir verstehen, anwenden. Um die Kranken zu heilen, müssen wir die Beziehung Gottes und des Menschen verstehen. Der falsche Begriff vom Menschen, der uns manchmal krank, leidend, entmutigt und traurig erscheinen läßt, kann verbessert werden, wie Jesus ihn verbesserte. Von seiner heilenden Arbeit schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 476, 477): „Jesus sah in der Wissenschaft den vollkommenen Menschen, der ihm dort erschien, wo den Sterblichen der sündige, sterbliche Mensch erscheint. In diesem vollkommenen Menschen sah der Heiland Gottes eigenes Gleichnis, und diese rechte Anschauung vom Menschen heilte die Kranken".

Das Verneinen des Sinnenzeugnisses ist eine Vorbedingung für den Fortschritt. Frühere Seefahrer weigerten sich zu glauben, was ihre Augen sahen: eine flache Erde; und sie bewiesen, daß die Erde rund ist. Es erfordert Mut, darauf zu bestehen, daß der Mensch gesund ist, wenn ein liebes Familienglied krank zu sein scheint, oder zu behaupten, daß der Mensch geborgen ist, wenn ein Sohn im Gefecht ist. Aber Mut geht aus Verständnis hervor. Wenn wir Gott und den Menschen in Seinem Gleichnis erkennen, finden wir die Umkehrung des Sinnenzeugnisses möglich.

Am Vorabend des letzten Allerheiligenfestes war meine Veranda voll von kostümierten Kindern. Ich hätte mich wohl entsetzt, wenn ich nicht gewußt hätte, was für liebe Gesichtchen hinter den Masken waren. Ein Nachbarkind, das nur die Masken sah, weinte vor Furcht. Das sterbliche Denken bietet Böses in vielen Gestalten dar; aber wir brauchen die Prahlereien des Bösen nicht zu fürchten. Wenn wir das Dasein recht betrachten, sehen wir, daß nur das Gute wirklich ist, und daß Freudigkeit und Harmonie vom Menschen unzertrennlich sind, weil sie von Gott, ihrer göttlichen Quelle, unzertrennlich sind. Der wirkliche Mensch wird weder vom Bösen berührt noch durch die Masken der Sünde oder des Leidens verborgen. Er ist immer so, wie Gott ihn geschaffen hat und ihn sieht: „sehr gut".

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Gift in the Night

On the exact second,
Split from the thin edge of time,
The moonlight sprang at my window;

The spiked bouquet
Of barberry, and little brooms
Of southern pine,
Jumped into ragged silhouette;

The figurine
Of an old woman
With her hands under her apron,
Threw a shadow twice her height;
The miniature glass tankard
Shone with dull amber,
And the Toby jug
Looked square and squat as a solid block;

How intimate of the moon
To finger these trifles!
Brilliance from a far, far world
Gives them a strange importance,
And glides away.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

An Old Williams Game

YOU ROSE when your name was called, and sometimes the Doctor's [Dr. Mark Hopkins, president of Williams College from 1836-1872] initial questions, like those of Socrates, seemed remote from the matter in hand. The fascination lay partly in the effort to guess what the Doctor was driving at. He knew, and we did not, but the game gradually revealed itself as one bland question succeeded another. He always had an objective and sometimes the class perceived it more quickly than the boy who was on his feet, trying to keep his wits and to avoid foolish answers. But often the objective was remote: we were like a party of mountain-climbers, conscious that we were well above the timber-line, but ignorant of the particular peak for which the guide was headed. We were having a good climb and were made to feel that we could keep up the pace and get some grand views, even though the Doctor did not seem to care whether we reached any particular hut by nightfall. To some men in each class, no doubt, he seemed a philosopher without a system, a moralist indifferent to definitions. He was in truth a builder of character who could lay a stone wall without ever looking at a blue-print.—From "And Gladly Teach," by BLISS PERRY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Travel Notes From a Land of Music

THE INHABITANTS OF town and country, the soldiers and laborers, are all acquainted with music. . . . Almost everywhere, on market-days, they have players on wind-instruments placed in the balcony of the town-house, which overlooks the public square; the peasants of the neighborhood are thus made partakers in the soft enjoyment of that first of arts. The scholars walk through the streets, on Sunday, singing Psalms in chorus. They say that Luther often took a part in these choruses in early life. I was at Eisenach, a little town in Saxony, one winter day, when it was so cold that the very streets were blocked up with snow. I saw a long procession of young people in black cloaks, walking through the town, and celebrating the praises of God. They were the only persons out of doors, for the severity of the frost had driven all the rest of the world to their firesides; and these voices, almost equally harmonious with those of the South, heard amid all this rigor of the season, excited so much the livelier emotion. . . .

The poor Bohemians, as they wander, followed by their wives and children, carry on their backs a bad harp, made of common wood, from which they draw harmonious music. They play upon it while they rest at the foot of a tree on the high road or near the post-houses, trying to awaken the attention of travelers to the ambulatory concert of their little wandering family. In Austria the flocks are kept by shepherds, who play charming airs on instruments at once simple and sonorous. These airs agree perfectly well with the soft and pensive impression produced by the aspect of the country.

Instrumental music is as generally cultivated throughout Germany as vocal music in Italy. Nature has done more in this respect, as in so many others, for Italy, than for Germany; for instrumental music labor is necessary, while a southern sky is enough to create a beautiful voice: nevertheless, the men of the working classes would never be able to afford to music the time which is necessary for learning it, if they were not endowed with an organization peculiarly adapted to the acquirement. — MADAME DE STAËL, in "On Germany." (1813.)

Franklin, the Homespun

YES, MOST CERTAINLY this is "a time for greatness"! With sharp interest, our eyes turn toward those who have made our history, searching out their qualities. They are men of many sorts. Among them stand Lafayette, the glamorous, and Franklin, the homespun.

As a child, I had no use for Franklin. Nobody showed me his greatness. They showed me only his picture—a lank-haired old man in plain garb. People never quoted his wisdom. They spoke only of his stoves. To my childish mind, he seemed but a penny-pinching ironsmith. Youth loves generosity, color, a sweep of action. Lafayette, with his sword and his sprigged waistcoats, caught the fancy far more swiftly!

* * *

Then, somewhere, one day I heard about Dr. Franklin's "musical glasses" and he suddenly came alive for me. A man who could make regular tunes on a whole set of tumblers must be somebody with a twinkle in his heart and face! At our table, we children did a similar trick sometimes while we waited for Nora to bring in dessert. We would wet our forefingers and run them, ever so lightly, round and round the rims of our goblets till the glass whined and gave out long, high sounds. The sounds changed as the glass grew warm or when we poured in more water. Our mother used to sit with a smile, listening to the thin, primitive music.

Seasons after, in Paris, I saw a print of Voltaire and Franklin embracing. A dramatic scene, the entire French Academy on its feet—scholars, statesmen, poets, all shouting: "Vivat, Voltaire! Vivat, Franklin! Behold our Solon and Sophocles!"

A scene to stir the imagination! What was it in Franklin, the homespun, which made the learned people of Paris arise and shower him with such acclaim?

Belatedly, I began to read his own writings.

* * *

"I have always thought that one man of tolerable abilities may work great changes, and accomplish great affairs among mankind, if he first forms a good plan, and makes the execution of that same plan his sole study and business. . . . There seems to me at present to be a great occasion for raising a United Party of Virtue, by forming the virtuous and good men of all nations into a regular body to be governed by suitable, good and wise rules. . . ."

Benjamin Franklin, thinking aloud on paper, two hundred and twelve years ago! May 19, 1731, to be exact, jotting down "Observations" while reading history in the library he had just founded, because the nearest bookshop was in Boston, two weeks distant by water from Philadelphia. It was, by the way, the first circulating library in America. Like Macaulay, he came into the world with his eyes on a book and early taught himself the meaning of letters. His formal schooling lasted just two years. At the age of ten, he was taken from a desk, not because of stupidity but, on the contrary, because his father wanted a smart little fellow to chop up candlewicks.

The boy, Ben, was always learning something! His mind sifted the smallest events, got some silt of wisdom from them. At ten, he learned "that nothing was useful which was not honest." Ben and his pals liked to fish for minnows; but the bog was nasty underfoot, so they stole stone from a house being built near by and worked "like emmets" to construct a little wharf. A tidy wharf it was and serviceable for fisher lads—thus Ben pled to counteract the masons' complaints. A vain plea it proved, in the face of his father's reprimand. Out of this boyish escapade, Franklin's logical young mind culled an enduring lesson. Honesty is not just a copy-book notion, he discovered; it's recognition of the other fellow's right. "I grew convinced that *truth, sincerity,* and *integrity* in dealing between man and man were of utmost importance to the felicity of life." So the lad's pencil recorded. And the italics were never erased by the mature Franklin. Indeed, his fifty years of service to our country are emphatic affirmation of these beliefs!

* * *

One of Franklin's greatest assets, most potent levers of success, was a steadfast optimism. Such optimism isn't stupidity; it's a high form of intelligence, a mark of imagination that sees beyond immediate barriers. Benjamin Franklin believed in human perfectibility, and stoutly maintained "that man is not even at present a vicious and detestable animal, and good management may greatly amend him." And, with stout commonsense, he began to amend *himself!* He didn't waste time whining or blaming the other fellow.

Franklin's career was neither meteoric nor accidental. He built it up, brick by brick, out of each day's effort. Never a rich man, though for quite a while a poor one, Franklin belonged to no class. Class was altogether too restrictive a word to fit his vocabulary. His ancestors had been farriers in England; they shod the steeds of Washington's nobbier folk. When, in 1785, he left Paris after having been for seven years America's official ambassador there, he was borne to the seashore and his homebound ship in one of the queen's own litters with superb Spanish mules.

Wise and wide and kind was this tenth child of a tallow-chandler who had endeared himself to all Europe and to hapless Marie Antoinette. He, who had watched vast vistas unfold and participated in large and in lowly events, knew full well that the fate of artisan and aristocrat are one! Arbitrary power of any sort he detested. All his own accomplishments were the fruit of just persuasion, and never was a province better served than Pennsylvania or international adjustments more smoothly brought about. Neither a radical nor a conservative, caste strife was beyond Franklin's ken. Hatreds belong to petty people. He pushed a barrow along Philadelphia thoroughfares, and he dined at the King of Denmark's table, without undue emphasis upon either activity.

* * *

Like all of us, he progressed by the trial and error process, as his "Autobiography" candidly relates. This small volume has been, for a hundred and fifty-two years, a best-seller in many lands and "all the languages of Europe." Not surprising, when you stop to realize that it is really the epic of the average man, the saga of ordinary attributes raised by consistent effort to the nth degree! Benjamin Franklin—a humble son of the people, whose own boot-straps were his only ladder—made a life that many may admire and many may emulate!

Greatness—the greatness of an individual or a nation—rests on solid stones of character, not upon the fleeting vapors of theory. The force of Franklin, the homespun, is not spent; it pulses still through our nation!

S. S. STROWBRIDGE

Conversation

CONVERSATION, THEN, in which the Socratics are the best models, should have these qualities. It should be easy and not in the least dogmatic; it should have the spice of wit. And the one who engages in conversation should not debar others from participating in it, as if he were entering upon a private monopoly; but, as in other things, so in a general conversation he should think it not unfair for each to have his turn. . . .

The subjects of conversation are usually affairs of the home or politics or the practice of the professions and learning. Accordingly, if the talk begins to drift off to other channels, pains should be taken to bring it back again to the matter in hand—but with due consideration to the company present; for we are not all interested in the same things at all times or in the same degree. We must observe, too, how far the conversation is agreeable and, as it had a reason for its beginning, so there should be a point at which to close it tactfully.—From "De Officiis," by MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

The
Christian Science Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Flow of Natural Rubber Begins to Trickle From Haitian Plantations

Vitamins Fad Faces Charge Of Monopoly

Public is declared victim of excessive charges by control by group of big corporations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General of the U. S., charged before the Senate Kilgore Committee today that manufacture of the "sunshine vitamin, known as vitamin D," had been monopolized by a group of big corporations, hiding behind the front of quasi-public research organization, and that as a result the public has been charged "excessive and arbitrarily high prices," while farmers are forced to buy vitamin-enriched animal foods in a monopoly market.

Revelations today cast light on the cost and development of the current vitamin fad which has swept the nation and resulted in whole shelves being devoted to the product in every corner drugstore of the country.

It all started when Prof. Harry Steenbock of the University of Wisconsin discovered that certain substances, called pro-vitamins, when exposed to ultra violet light, can be activated so as to result in a product having a high vitamin D potency. On the basis of this the Steenbock patents were issued.

First Chance to University

Dr. Steenbock offered them to Wisconsin University but ultimately they came under control of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, ostensibly, Mr. Berge charged today, a nonprofit making research organization, but actually the "front" for one of the tightest monopolies that has charged excessive prices to the public for a long time.

The Foundation, Mr. Berge told the Kilgore Committee, has no formal connection with the University.

"It has been the vehicle for creating a domestic monopoly," he charged, "resulting in division of fields, price fixing, control of container size, and limitation of potency of vitamin products."

Mr. Berge is backing the Kilgore bill, supported by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, to set up government aid for natural scientific research to combat monoplolies, and cited today's example as an illustration of how even "noncommercial" research is being turned into monopoly channels.

Ties in Foreign Fields

Mr. Berge charged that the Foundation has organized international cartels with the German Dye Trust and British firms to carve up and monopolize world markets, and that it has set up blacklists at home, established price-fixing arrangements and policed its monopolies.

Although its patents were actually weak, big corporations, he charged, have been glad to support the Foundation as the front to keep out competitors, keep up prices, and keep down criticism.

Actually, Mr. Berge explained, the Steenbock patents have been upset in one federal circuit. From his today's testimony it would appear that the Foundation's whole vitamin price-structure is tottering. The Ninth Circuit Court, he said, throwing out the Steenbock patents recently, declared that the sun had been on the job in irradiating foods long before the ultra-violet lamp came along, which used the same process, and that you could not put a patent on the solar system.

Government Watches Closely

It is understood here that a contemplated antitrust suit by the Justice Department hinges on the success of the application of the Ninth Circuit Court's vitamin ruling to the rest of the nation.

According to Mr. Berge, the Foundation was more interested in royalties than in research, and issued monopoly licenses to everything in sight, one of the most curious being a license permitting "the activation of milk by feeding cows irradiated materials."

Mr. Berge charged the Foundation had subdivided the commercial vitamin field into minute noncompetitive areas. Thus, du Pont was given a field having to do with bread, and another for supplying the big poultry industry; five big producers exclusively divided the evaporated milk field; pharmaceutical houses got another set of licenses; Quaker Oats was allowed to activate cereals, and so on. Thus the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. got a license to activate "graham crackers" and "wafers slightly sweetened such as English style arrowroot wafers," but not "cakes" and "cookies."

The Foundation, Mr. Berge charged, got royalties of over $8,500,000 up to 1940. It offered "a facade of respectability" for which "the licensees were willing to pay handsomely."

Roland Sharp; Shada

New Rubber Industry Blooms in Americas

Top left: North American correspondents see how Cryptostegia latex for rubber production is gathered. The "whips," or branches of the vines, are tied in bundles at the ends and cut, the latex dripping into a small cloth bag. Top right: President Lescot of Haiti at a plantation. Center left: Gathering Cryptostegia latex in Haiti. Center middle: Clearing land for a plantation. Center right: Pioneer processing of Cryptostegia rubber. Latex is mixed in a vat with water. As rubber rises to surface, it is taken off and passed under rollers. Picture taken in pilot plant of Haitian-American Agricultural Development Corporation at Gonaives. Bottom: Bringing in Cryptostegia latex.

Grim Account Of War Given By Marshall

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—A grim and graphic accounting of the war since Pearl Harbor, presented to House members by top-flight military leaders, left many convinced that a terrific struggle lies ahead and brought home demands for freer release of information to counteract public optimism.

The legislators assembled in the Congressional Library Auditorium to hear off-the-record talks from Gen. George C. Marshall, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and other military men, among them Private J. R. Oden, who gave a personal-experience account of the Sicilian landing in which he was wounded. Movies of fighting and other phases of the conflict were shown.

Synopsis of Information

House members reported the military men supplied this information as part of the over-all picture:

1. **Siberian bases:** Even if Russia would permit the United Nations to build or use airports at Vladivostok, Japan has 500,000 men with a short distance, a consideration which would make their defense difficult.

2. **German air arm:** the Germans no longer accept battle with our fighter planes, not—as one member put it—that "they are scared or have given up"—but because they are saving their fighters for spliting bomber formations and tackling bombers, in some cases by head-on collisions.

3. **Pacific sky:** Japan is building planes faster than we are destroying them.

4. **Manpower:** Japan's manpower problem has not become as serious as this country's. The Island Empire has not called all of its eligible draftees or young men between the ages of 17 and 20.

5. **Overall:** transportation of supplies remains one of the chief war problems, with big losses in landings and airplanes still a long way from supplanting ships.

No Reply to Senators

Not only was there no attempt to refute statements made by the five globe-circling senators upon their return from an inspection of war fronts, one member said, but there was no reference to their report.

"Straight - from - the - shoulder" . . . "very convincing" . . . "highly informative" . . . "no fancy stuff, just straight talk"—these were some of the descriptions with which Congressmen tagged the background, first-hand story.

Particularly impressing many of the legislators was a detailed report of enemy production and reserves of war material. In what some members interpreted as an effort to dispel hopes for a crack-up within Germany itself, figures were presented to show that production of munitions—particularly of locomotives and submarines is still high despite bombings.

There was emphasis, too, on the huge war contribution of Russia. It was illustrated by charts showing disposition of troops, with only a small percentage of Nazi soldiers in Italy and in Western Europe compared with the number arrayed in the East against the Red Army.

School-Aid Measure Stalled in Senate

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—A 10-year fight of the National Education Association for Federal aid to schools was abruptly stalled in the Senate yesterday when northern senators told the South it could not have both Federal funds and race discrimination.

The bill would have appropriated $200,000,000 for salaries of teachers to keep schools open during the emergency and another $100,000,000 to begin a permanent program of equalization of educational opportunity in the United States.

Considerable opposition to the measure developed on the ground that conditions of most state treasuries have improved recently and states should not run any risk at this time of having their educational policies directed by Federal authorities.

Because of the injection of the race issue, the Senate did not have opportunity to vote directly on the school aid issue.

Southerners who had favored the measure because their states would get the most money suddenly turned against the bill when Senator William Langer (R) of North Dakota introduced an amendment stating, "There shall be no discrimination in the administration of the benefits and appropriations made under the respective provisions of this act, or in the state funds supplemented thereby, on account of race, creed, or color."

The amendment was opposed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People because it recognized it would jeopardize the bill, but was supported by the National Negro Council, left-wing Negro group.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, accused the backers of the amendment of "trickery," declaring their proposal clearly unconstitutional in its extension of Federal control over the education systems of the country.

The vote on the Langer amendment was 40 to 37. Twenty-eight Republicans and 12 Democrats voted for the amendment and 35 Democrats and two Republicans voted against it. The only Republicans who voted against it were Senators George D. Aiken, of Vermont and Harold H. Burton, of Ohio.

The bill was finally recommitted to committee where it will probably be buried by a 53 to 26 vote, on motion of Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, who has led the fight against it on the floor of the Senate during the last five days.

In support of the bill, the Committee on Education and Labor submitted a report showing that 65,000 teachers gave up their positions at the close of school this year to seek employment elsewhere and estimates that another 75,000 will leave during the present year.

"There are only three states which do not have teachers receiving less than $1,200 a year, and more than half the states have teachers who are receiving less than $600 a year," Senator Thomas told the Senate. "The practical result of killing the bill is simply to deprive this group of worthy Americans of even a little bit of consideration."

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, read a letter from the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference opposing the bill because it provided aid only to "public" schools. Pointing out that the Roman Catholics maintain 2,105 secondary schools and 7,944 elementary schools, enrolling 2,396,305 children, the letter said: "In the degree that added tax burden render it more difficult for them to support their own schools, their freedom of religion and conscience is interfered with."

Finders Mail Free Lost Ration Books

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 21

Finders of lost ration books may drop them in the mail hereafter without prepaying postage or enclosing them in envelopes, the Office of Price Administration announced Oct. 19.

Under arrangement with the Post Office Department, a lost book will be delivered to the person whose name and address appear on the cover, on payment of a five-cent postage-due charge. Books will be forwarded to the nearest local rationing board when the addressee cannot be found.

War Prisoners May Perform Essential Work

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—With more than 140,000 prisoners of war now held in permanent camps in this country, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced today steps were being taken to divert this manpower where it is needed to perform essential labor.

Approximately one fourth of the prisoners are used by the Army for maintenance labor at military posts, and about 10 per cent are employed on work primarily for the benefit of the prisoners themselves—maintenance of their own compounds, cooking, tailoring and duties as hospital attendants and canteen clerks within the compounds.

How many of the others have been employed as contract labor, Mr. Stimson did not disclose, but his press conference statement reported some of the types of work they have performed—reconstruction of automotive equipment from old machines and parts, labor in brick plants, land clearing projects, canning plants, dry cleaning plants, construction of reservoirs for city water supply and water power, and harvesting.

Mr. Stimson said that the ratio of Germans to Italians was about three to one. Only a few of the prisoners in this country have escaped, he said—"an infinitesimal percentage"—and all were recaptured within a few hours.

U. S. Japanese Fight

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—American soldiers of Japanese ancestry led the Italian mainland attack of a famous American Division which had distinguished itself in Tunisia.

Reporting this today, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said the Japanese-Americans had passed the test of Nazi fire with flying colors, and now are "fighting in the battle lines along the road to Rome."

They form the 100th Infantry battalion. The Division was not identified. All were born in Hawaii of Japanese parents. The Secretary told a press conference that reports from Italy described them as typical American "doughboys."

Capt. Taro Suzuki of Honolulu, a reserve officer for 16 years—three years on active duty—led the first company to see action. The fight began at 5:30 a. m. along the historic Appian Way and by afternoon the outfit still was pushing ahead.

Four Transcription Firms Sign Four-Year Contract With Union

NEW YORK, Oct. 21 (AP)—Only two major record companies, RCA-Victor and Columbia Recording Corp., and the National Broadcasting Company's transcription subsidiary still remained at odds today with the American Federation of Musicians.

Four transcription firms last night signed a four year contract with the A. F. of M., headed by James C. Petrillo, ending a 15-month deadlock with the union.

The firms signing were Associated Music Publishers, Langworth Feature Programs Inc., C. P. MacGregor and Standard Radio. Two other companies, Decca Records' World Broadcasting System and the Empire Broadcasting Co. previously signed with the A. F. of M.

The contract freezes the musicians' present pay scale for two years and provides that the firms pay three per cent of their gross revenue to the union's unemployment fund.

A disinterested advisory committee is authorized by the contract to supervise disbursement of the fund. The union agrees in the contract not to strike against the employers insofar as their electrical transcription business is concerned.

Product Slated to Aid Allies in War Effort

Two species of latex-producing plants are being tested in huge experiment with island's output expected to reach 15,000 tons by the end of 1945; Goal set at 100,000 acres.

Haiti was the first stop made by a group of correspondents invited by the Rubber Development Corporation to inspect Latin-America's natural rubber resources. This newspaper's representative on the trip today describes, in his second article of a series, the high-grade rubber developed from the fast-growing Haitian vine, Cryptostegia.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

GONAIVES, Haiti—In a simple white-walled "pilot plant" here young rubber engineers from the United States and their Haitian assistants bent eagerly over the wooden box they had just filled nearly to the top with white Cryptostegia latex and ordinary water.

Out of the mixture, as they stirred, began to emerge rubber, the forerunner of 15,000 tons scheduled to be produced in Haiti before the end of 1945. Commercial production already is beginning, only 10 months after the first field plantings of Cryptostegia vines at Cap-Haitien.

Within a few minutes the floating rubber had been coagulated and lifted out of the solution. Under jets of water it passed through a series of small rollers to emerge as a thin white sheet marked in diagonal squares about an eighth of an inch across, and indented like waffles.

Following the process with interest were members of the news party invited by the Rubber Development Corporation to see this and other rubber developments in Latin America.

Flew Over Plantations

We had driven from Port-au-Prince the 100 miles or so to the experimental station at Gonaives, after flying over several of the plantations where Cryptostegia and Hevea Brasiliensis are being pressed into urgent war service. The Brazilian Clipper, skippered by the chief pilot of all flying boats in the Eastern Division of Pan American Airways, Capt. John Nolan, also skirted the rocky coastal plateaus where sisal is being grown to provide rope for United Nations navies and merchant marine.

On board, as an active aerial guide was Thomas A. Fennell, President and General Manager of the Haitian-American Agricultural Development Corporation, known as SHADA from the initials of its French name, since Haiti is officially French-speaking, this corporation is under contract with the Rubber Development Corporation to carry on the rubber program in Haiti.

As enthusiastic as a schoolboy, and as full of bouncing energy, Mr. Fennell pointed out new plantations as groups of us crowded around the portholes. There are extensive areas in Hevea Brasiliensis, the tree rubber that is standard in plantations of the Far East now held by Japan. Hevea also is a main reliance of the United Nations in its native habitat, the Amazon Basin, where it grows wild.

The Haitian Hevea plantations are infants that cannot be counted on for any rubber short of several years. They look to the future, when the Americas expect to correct the fault of being entirely dependent on rubber plantations half a world away.

Rubber from "Whips"

Cryptostegia as we saw it from the air in neat rows, and later in waving bushes surmounted by long waving branches called "whips," is one of the most rapid sources for fine natural rubber. Whether it is economically justified in peacetime is not the present issue. Directors of war strategy have set 100,000 tons of new natural rubber as the amount required for mixing with synthetic rubber. This mixing is necessary to give more elasticity and improve wearing qualities of the synthetic product.

The Cryptostegia vine is planted from seeds in special nurseries. Most of the seed came from wild vines in Haiti. The wild vines in turn have spread in the island from a formerly unsuccessful experiment that ended some 30 years ago.

Millions of the seedling plants are ready for transplanting. We saw some of them on the way to Gonaives. Haitian women bent over the fields, weeding rows that were as clean as a Victory Garden.

At the rate of 7,620 plants to the acre, these seedings are being transferred to producing fields under a program calling for at least 70,000 acres, and possibly 100,000, the original goal.

Mr. Fennell and his technical assistants display confidence in the emergency possibilities of Cryptostegia rubber, and are encouraged by recent advances in production methods to believe the vine may have a promising future even in competition with Hevea.

Latex Gushes Forth

It was quite a thrill when I first "drew rubber" by running a thumb-nail along one of the wild Cryptostegia whips as we stopped on the way to Gonaives. The white latex almost gushed forth even from so small a gash.

Later, in the more than head-high plantation at Gonaives, growth of only some eight months, rubber gatherers showed how it is done. But methods are being improved every day. At present six whips are tied in a bundle. The tip ends are held in a wooden receptacle on top of a portable post. When the ends are cut with a knife, the latex drips into a small white cloth bag. Gradually the air forms a rubber seal on the end of each whip. Even these rubber bits are gathered, and pile up to form large balls.

The whip method, however, relies on the drip from a branch end only about three-sixteenths to three-eighths of an inch in diameter. One of the technicians commented that these small whips must compete with the large trunks of rubber trees, where one gash exceeds the output of many whips.

SHADA technicians are not convinced that they are limited to the slower whip method. Even with it they have made rapid strides in increasing output. From an indicated yield of 200 pounds of rubber a year from each acre, they now report tests reaching 300 pounds.

On that basis they estimate 3,000 tons of rubber for delivery to the United States during the year beginning next January, and 12,000 tons during 1945.

Remarkable Plant

A more promising method is trunk slashing of Cryptostegia. This remarkable plant can be trained and shaped as a vine, its natural form, or made into a bush, or a tree. How big the trunks will become in time is not known, as the plant is perennial and apparently goes on yielding indefinitely. Some wild plants in Haiti, where the climate is favorable, have become vines reaching to the tops of high trees. Others are in semi-tree form with trunks of two inches or so in diameter.

At Gonaives, the plantation is divided into sections, each section trying a different method for extracting latex. One section has the vines trimmed as trees, now higher than a man's head. The trunks will be slashed, instead of the branches, when these trees are large enough. A jump in output is anticipated.

Cryptostegia experiments in the United States have not panned out, but here in Haiti the work is said by its sponsors to be exceeding expectations. Further details, including effects of this wartime program on Haitian economy, will be presented in later articles.

Pugh Reports World Looks To U. S. Churches for Lead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—American churches are being looked to everywhere in the world for inspiration in the building of a future world on principles of brotherhood and good will, the Rev. Dr. William Barrow Pugh, Chairman of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, reported today by cable from New Delhi, India.

On tour of United Nations theaters of operation, as a representative of American Protetantism, the Rev. Mr. Pugh said he had manifestations of the "ecumenical ideal" everywhere. He indicated that the church today is face to face with the "greatest opportunity in history."

Praising the heroic service of chaplains under battle conditions, the Rev. Mr. Pugh said there still are an insufficient number in critical places.

"Urgent churches immediately increase efforts to fill quotas. Justifiable criticism unless done," he cabled.

He reported a need for more devotional literature.

Warning that the United States must match the sacrificial devotion of its soldiers throughout the world, the Rev. Mr. Pugh said: "I bow my head in humility before them. To hear a great service here, under foreign skies, hundreds singing 'God Bless America' brought tears to my eyes."

He said Americans must understand and work increasingly with its military men for a day of peace. "To become lax now would be treachery to them," he concluded.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

A Great Day in Chapayevka

Courage Walks With Danger—4

By Marian King

Author of "Elizabeth, the Tudor Princess," etc.

In collaboration with Far Gaer

This story of young Russian heroes is based on carefully authenticated facts supplied to the authors through official sources.

The little Russian village of Chapayevka hummed with excitement. Not since the beginning of the war had the inhabitants been stirred so deeply as they were now by the promised visit of the famous author, Leonid Pavlov.

It was common knowledge that Pavlov was making an official tour of the war front, and his travels were bringing him through Chapayevka only incidentally. But all the Chapayevkans behaved as if he had been sent directly to them with an exclusive message from Moscow.

And they had a right to their proud notion. For to them their village was the world. In that tiny spot upon the vast earth they had come to know the good things they cherished, and there, too, they had experienced the sorrows of their lives.

Before the war the people had been full of hopes and plans. They worked hard on the collective farmland surrounding the village. After work they talked endlessly of paved roads and electric lights; of a new school building and a really good granary to replace the century-old one in which they still stored their crops. They marveled at the movies that reached them from the big cities; they argued about politics: they read the newspapers and the new books with enthusiasm; and they boasted with a legitimate pride that even the oldest of the illiterates among them had been taught to read. Though isolated, life flowed full of promise through Chapayevka, which sprawled uncharted and almost hidden at the base of a shallow valley, somewhere between the Dnieper and the Donets bend.

Then came the war.

Twice the Germans swept over Chapayevka; twice it was liberated by the Red Army. No family in the village remained unscathed; no one in the village was untried in privation and suffering. The young men and the young women had all gone off to war. Only the very old and the very young remained. The flood of war which swept back and forth over Chapayevka had left its inhabitants war-shocked and weary.

Yet the announcement of Pavlov's coming stirred in their heavy hearts a feeling of new life and hope.

The Timurites

Most excited of all were the children. Pavlov had written a number of children's books, and his fiction characters were well known to them. But most important to these boys and girls was the fact that Pavlov might be able to tell them more of "The Timurite Gang," the great youth movement throughout Russia. Even they, in their little faraway village, could boast of their own chapter in this useful organization which was devoted to helping the families of men in the armed forces.

The old granary which stood alone at the edge of the village was the only large building that the Germans had spared. The enemy had used it as a shelter and warehouse. Now the villagers were converting it into a hall to do honor to their guest. They sprinkled water over the rough floor and empty bins to settle the dust raised in sweeping. Benches were set up in neat rows. The few bright shawls still remaining in the village were carefully draped here and there over the low rafters. The small library, temporarily housed in the granary, was moved forward to the improvised platform, with Pavlov's books displayed on top.

Just as the final touches were being given to the decorations, a small, sturdy green car bounced down the birch-lined road which divided Chapayevka sharply in two, bearing the distinguished visitor. The open car carried a machine gun mounted on each running board. The villagers had become well acquainted with these little cars, which were none other than American jeeps bearing the Russian Army insignia.

A great cheer went up from the crowd that had gathered. They formed a guard of honor on each side of the car and directed the driver to the granary-turned-town hall, where a local committee awaited Pavlov at the door. The people filed into the hall, chatting amiably with each other.

Pavlov's Story

As Pavlov entered the room and climbed upon the temporary platform, a hush fell over the assembly like a tangible veil of silence. For a moment Pavlov stood looking from right to left. He saw at a glance how bravely the people had made their rags do as holiday attire. He saw old men wearing women's blouses, and young boys wrapped in the clothes their fathers had left behind. As Pavlov stood there, they noticed his long bony fingers tightly interlocked in front of him.

Suddenly his hands relaxed and he let them drop limply. "My people—" Pavlov began softly, hardly above a whisper.

"I have come here to tell you something of what our people are suffering at the hands of the invader, what our Red Army men have done and are doing to destroy this brutal enemy, and how the people behind the war front are helping to bring victory and to restore peace and decency to the world."

Pavlov went on to tell them in simple and direct language of his experiences at the various fronts, illustrating his stories with sometimes humorous and sometimes grim incidents.

To lift the sorrow from their hearts and to break in upon the memories they must have of tragic scenes in their own midst, he went on to tell them of the heroic work done by the women; he gave them descriptions of the exploits of such young snipers as Sergeant Worzhiev, who had accounted for nearly 200 Nazis, and Lieutenant Lydumilla Pavlichenka, who accounted for over 300 Nazis.

Pavlov paused in his narrative and looked up. He became aware of a small group of boys huddled in a corner, their chins in their cupped hands, propped upon their knees, as they watched him in deep attention. Pavlov smiled.

Kolka Was a Hero

"You will be interested in an experience I had only three days ago in Naidar," he said. "I was introduced there to a schoolboy Kolka Guzichenko. Kolka stood before me without looking up, twitching his nose and gnawing a radish. The townspeople stood about me singing his praises, but Kolka did not move an eyelash. He showed no interest in the conversation, and gnawed away at his radish.

"Yet, for all his casualness, Kolka is a hero. He was living with his grandmother when the Nazis occupied Naidar. As soon as the Nazis came in, Kolka began to act like an idiot. Although his friends knew that he was always chosen to take part in the school theatricals, no one suspected that Kolka was up to something.

"For two days Kolka hovered around the five guards who were left in charge of the village and did everything he could think of to win their favor. They were especially interested in plenty of food, and he helped them find it. Then he told them he could find them vodka and brought them several flasks. Soon all five were in a stupor. Kolka immediately took their rifles and ran their heavy motorcycles down the hill into the village pond. Then he raced off to a neighboring swamp, where a group of guerrilla fighters was hiding. Kolka then led the armed guerrillas back to the town. The guerrillas saw to the Nazis.

"Naturally the people of Naidar are proud of their Kolka and they like to show the official document the guerrillas presented to Kolka testifying to his brave deed. But Kolka is the only one who shows no pride."

And What of Nikita!

Pavlov, who had told this story for the special benefit of the group of boys, noticed a hand in their midst waving frantically—waving like a distress signal.

"What is it?" he asked the little boy who had struggled to his feet.

"Please—ask Nikita what he did!" The boy shouted his excitement.

"Who is Nikita, and what did he do?"

"There he is—let him tell you himself—" The youngster pointed to a lad about 12, who blushed furiously and slouched down as if he were trying to disappear from view. The people near him lifted him to his feet and urged proudly, "Go on! Tell Comrade Pavlov what you did!"

Nikita, flushed and uncomfortable, shook his head vigorously.

A young woman sitting behind him rose to her feet, her pale oval face radiant with pride. "Comrade Pavlov," she said to the speaker, with a quick deprecating shrug of her shoulders, "he will never tell you about it himself. That is how he is. May I tell you what our Nikita did to help drive out the enemy from our village?"

"Yes, Yes!" cried out all the people about her. "Natasha will tell you. Natasha!"

Pavlov motioned to the young woman to come closer. "Yes, tell me," he said gently, "tell me about Nikita."

The young woman began, the glow slowly fading from her face, "we had suffered a long time with the enemy right in our home. You know how it is wherever they come. And we had our share of great sorrow. Often it seemed as if we could not bear it any longer. But always we knew that our Red Army comrades would come to free us—to avenge us—"

Men and women in the audience nodded their heads in agreement. It seemed right to them that Pavlov should know what they, his people, had undergone.

"The Nazis brought in many heavy guns and hid them in the woods all around the village. After a while, when our troubles seemed heavier than we could carry, word came to us that the Red Army was coming closer. We could tell that was true from the behavior of the Hitlerites themselves. They were like savage beasts—and the closer our men came, the more terrible the Nazis were."

Pavlov had come as close to the front of the platform as he could, his hands clutched tightly behind him.

"Yes—" he urged tenderly, as Natasha paused for a moment, overwhelmed by the recollections that flooded her memory.

On the Leading Tank

She gave her head a brisk shake as if to throw off her thoughts, and went on. "Forgive me, Comrade Pavlov—it is of Nikita that I want to tell you and the day our army came to the village. All the months that the Nazis had plagued our lives, Nikita had been keeping his eyes open. And when he took the cow to pasture or when he brought her back he looked for the places where the guns were hidden. And you can leave it to Nikita that if the cow didn't happen to go where the guns were, he made sure she went in the right direction. Soon he came to know the place of each gun.

"On the day that our army came close, Nikita ran through a path in the woods and reached them before they got near the village. Then he came riding in on the leading tank right into the battle, with bullets flying all around him. Our hearts sank and yet sang. We could see Nikita standing there out in front, with his shirt billowing in the wind, pointing out the position of each gun to our comrades. And as he pointed out each gun, our Red Army comrades flattened it into the black earth. At last the beasts were destroyed and we were saved again.

"And Nikita here," she pointed to the boy just as the child had done before her, a loving smile upon her face—"he helped to bring it about."

When Pavlov applauded, joined by the whole audience, Nikita became self-conscious again and crouched down in his seat.

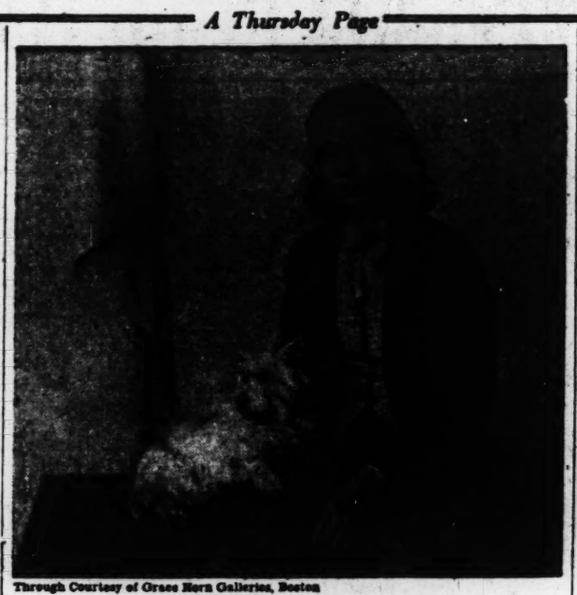
"Wherever I go," said Pavlov, when the applause died down, "it is the same story. I have visited many towns and villages in the last few months. Wherever I go, I try to tell the people of the heroes we have in the Red Army and among our guerrillas. And wherever I go my stories are matched by just such stories as our Nikita's. I come to tell of heroes, and remain to listen. I come to bring a message of courage, and I leave encouraged by what I hear. Tell me, do you know what raises up so many heroes in our midst?"

An old man sitting in front of Pavlov began to nod his gray beard, and muttered:

"Znayem—Znayem—(We know—We know). We fight to live, that is why—"

"Yes," said Pavlov, raising his voice for the first time since he had started to speak, "that is the secret of our strength. We fight to live! We do not fight, as our enemy does, to destroy. And with our Nikitas and our Kolkas, our Lydumillas and our Sashas, our soldiers and our guerrillas, we cannot fail to win!"

(Watch for a story of young Dutch patriots next Thursday.)



Through Courtesy of Grace Horn Galleries, Boston

Miss Lucy and Her Pet, by William Draper

The Cheyenne Indians

A tribe of the central plains, the Cheyennes were fine horsemen and buffalo hunters. They lived in tepees covered with the hides. Their hard-soled moccasins were made of two pieces and decorated with geometric designs. Occasionally the Cheyennes were friends and allies of the Dakotas (Sioux) and the Arapahoe Indians.

Letters That Cross Oceans

Our Mail Bag

Our young readers who are interested in making friends overseas will enjoy reading some paragraphs from a letter that came from Moira E. (15), of Timaru, New Zealand, for Mary Ellen K. (15), of Akron, Ohio:

"I thought you might like to correspond with a Girl Guide in New Zealand. A Girl Guide is the same as a Girl Scout. I belong to Kia Arahi Company, and I am a patrol-leader. We have three patrols, Scarlet Pimpernel, Violet, and White Heather—I am in the White Heather, and have my second class and athletes' badges. We had a Guide Conference last week and decided that we will have far more inter-company hikes. We have our meetings on Saturday nights from 6 o'clock until 7:30 o'clock.

"I learn the piano and I like it very much; this is my fifth year at it. I can play the violin a bit. I also like the harp, xylophone, saxophone, and guitar. I like all sports and I play deck tennis, basketball, tennis. I am in the B hockey team at school. We play hockey on the grass. I don't know whether you do or not, but my pen friend in Rochester, N. Y., said they never play hockey on the grass, it is always on the ice. Do you go ice-skating, skiing, and tobogganing? It must be fun! I have never done any of them, as I only see snow away in the distance on the hills. We will be going swimming in about three months. I can swim half a mile and I love diving off the springboard.

"I go to High School and am in Form Five Modern. There are about three hundred girls at our school. At present we are having our three weeks' holiday.

"I like writing letters and I have a pen friend in England, Australia, Wellington, California, and Rochester, N. Y. I would like to tell you a lot about Timaru, but I don't think I am allowed to."

Diana J. (13), Preston, Lancaster, England, writes: "By the way, I do not know how the mistake came about, but my age was printed in the Mail Bag as 10 years instead of 15." Diana would like to correspond with girls in Canada, and is interested in Girl Guiding, or Scouting, and is very fond of reading. She likes outdoor life and games, and is also fond of music.

Diana adds, "The story 'We'll Meet in England,' by Kitty Barne, has been broadcast as a serial play on the 'Children's Hour' over here. It interested me very much, as I have read it on the Page For Young People in The Christian Science Monitor."

Renee N., of Marshfields, Bradford, Yorkshire, England, would like to write to girls in Canada, Switzerland, the United States, and other countries. She is very fond of all sports.

Joan S. (14), New Haven, Connecticut, is a freshman in high school, and would like to write to girls "of my age anywhere in the United States. My hobby is collecting the figures of cats, and I have quite a large collection of them now. Also I like outdoor sports, such as skating or skiing in the winter, or swimming and playing tennis in the summer. I love to write letters, and I shall be very prompt in answering any I receive."

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

"Two Flags—One Hope"

Glimpses From the Busy World of Young People

"I have always wondered what people in foreign countries were like—now I am beginning to know," a reader of the page For Young People wrote to us recently. She wanted to tell us of the fine friendships she had made with girls in England and Australia, by exchanging letters with them through the Mail Bag.

"These children all write different kinds of letters," she said. "The writing of the English girls fascinates me; they write and spell so differently from American girls."

I thought of the enthusiasm of this girl—Carol R. (13) of Spokane, Washington—the other day, as I mingled with a group of American high school girls and boys who had come to meet some English girls who are living in New York and attending a high school here for the duration. Carol would have enjoyed hearing those girls tell of the ways and customs of English schools and comparing them with their experiences in three years of school in New York. She would have liked to shoot questions at them—as the American young people who were present did—and hearing the English girls' prompt and revealing responses.

I thought, too, of all the readers of the page For Young People all over the United States and in England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and many other places, who are eager to know people of other lands and who would have enjoyed taking part in that meeting at the Nathan Straus Library which is devoted entirely to serving young people of high school and college ages. The next best thing would be to read about the meetings, I thought, and that is why this little piece is being written.

Eager Questions

"How long is your school day in England?" was one of the questions. The answer was that it depended on whether the games period was in the middle or at the end of the day. When it came in the middle, school went on "until nearly tea time." "How do you play cricket?" was another question, which required a lengthy explanation that the sports enthusiast of the English group gave good-naturedly in detail. But what an ocean of questions would have inundated them, if all the girls and boys who want to know about English ways had been there to ask them!

The quotation "Two flags—one hope" is the title of a scrapbook about America that high school girls and boys of Topeka, Kansas, made and sent to England. Mrs. Beatrice Warde, vice-president of "Books Across the Sea," told of these scrapbooks, in which each girl or boy had written some incident or description which he or she thought would give English young people a true picture of some phase of life in America. A fascinating piece of work it must be to compile one of these scrapbooks and Mrs. Warde said she wished many more high school girls and boys would make them. But if you think of starting one, get detailed information from "Books Across the Sea," 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. There are certain restrictions that must be observed; each book must weigh only 12 ounces, and the size must not exceed 9 by 11 inches, etc.

Are These Your Favorites?

Even girls and boys who have never visited England know something of that country through the books they have enjoyed from their nursery days, Mrs. Frances B. Sayers, Supervisor of Work with Children of the New York Public Library, said. Starting with "Mother Goose," she enumerated a long list of American children's favorite books that were of English origin. She mentioned picture books of Leslie Brooke, Randolph Caldecott, Beatrice Potter, Kate Greenaway and other English artists, and books for older children, including "Wind in the Willows," "Mary Poppins," the Arthur Ransome books, etc., and the young people in the audience supplied many titles themselves. How many can you add to this list?

"The best way to know the people of a foreign country is to know one or two individuals of that country," Miss Margaret C. Scoggin, head of the Nathan Straus branch, told the young people at the meeting. And they seemed to agree with her.

Your Editor at Large

INDIAN SIGN TALK

by KANGI NUPA

Dog—The first two fingers of right hand are drawn across in front of body from left to right. (This sign represents the travois poles which the dogs used to drag when the Indians traveled before the horse was known to them.)

Horse—The first two fingers of the right hand are placed astride the flat left hand.

Bear—The flat hands are held in back of the ears to indicate the large ears of the bear.

Beaver—The flat right hand strikes up against the flat left hand. (This represents the tail of the beaver striking the water.)

Buffalo—With the first fingers slightly crooked, the hands are placed against the side of the head. The fingers represent the buffalo's horns.

Deer—With all fingers outspread, hold hands against the side of the head. For Moose, hold fingers together to represent that animal's flat antlers.

Cat—With thumb and first finger touching nose, tilt same slightly upwards. This is the sign for Wildcat, Lynx, and Mountain Lion, which are indicated by using the sign Little or Big, as the case requires. Little is to be given next week; Big will be published later in the series.

Snake—With first finger extended, move the right hand forward with a wavy motion.

Otter—Both hands are held at height of the ears and with first two fingers extended are moved downwards with a spiral motion. (This indicates the strips of otter-skin which are used to bind the braids of hair.)

Owl—Make circles of thumbs and first fingers of both hands and place them in front of eyes. (Sometimes the sign for Bird is also made, which merely consists of waving the arms like a bird's wings.)

Wolf—With the two first fingers of the right hand pointing up, move the hand slightly forward and up. (The two fingers represent the wolf's ears. This is also the sign for Scout.)

Jump—With fingers compressed and pointing to front, move the hand forward and down in a curve.

If you need any additional help in learning the Indian Sign Talk, or if you wish to ask any questions about it, write to Kangi Nupa, Junior Department, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. I shall be glad to answer your questions or give you any other help I can.

(Watch for the fifth installment next Thursday.)

Soft Coal Men at White House Oppose Portal-to-Portal Pact

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—Appalachian soft coal operators went to bat today against the proposed portal-to-portal wage agreement between the United Mine Workers and the Illinois operators, calling it "radical" and "a subterfuge" in a hearing before the National War Labor Board.

A capacity audience of operators from all points of the country, U. M. W officials, and spectators was on hand.

Former Senator Edward R. Burke of Nebraska, speaking for the Southern Appalachian operators, cited three principal objections to the proposed contract:

"1. The Agreement involves a wage increase in clear violation of the stabilization program, and, if approved, would go far to destroy the whole effort to control inflation.

"2. The Agreement would impose an unjustifiable and excessive increase in the cost of producing coal and a consequent and inescapable substantial increase in the cost to consumers of coal.

"3. The Agreement would greatly disturb the existing competitive relationship between miners and districts, and the relationship of wage rates and conditions of employment."

Mr. Burke said the proposal to abandon the "face to face" method of computing wages in favor of "portal-to-portal" would be "a radical change which should be worked out, if at all, in collective bargaining conferences, by men with cool heads and clear minds."

R. L. Ireland, speaking for the Northern Appalachian operators, called the Illinois proposal "a subterfuge to cover a wage increase inconsistent with the national stabilization program, the approval of which would result in every labor organization in the country demanding similar increases on equally specious grounds."

With a possible railroad employees' strike ballot in the offing, and with labor leaders generally criticising Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson's interpretations, President Roosevelt summoned his combined Labor War Board to the White House. This informal group consists of representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the independent brotherhoods.

Irritations in the railroad wage cases have reached a near-crisis. Union officials say restlessness is so great that their authority is being undermined. Chiefs of the five Operating Brotherhoods— Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, Trainmen and Switchmen—are scheduled to meet in Chicago tomorrow to act on a recommended four-cent hourly increase which some of them termed an "insult."

Officials of the 15 nonoperating railroad unions—the Shop Crafts, Office, Depot and Track Workers—remained in session here and may decide on a course late today. While most of them are believed anxious to avoid a strike ballot, informed sources say they will be influenced by the temper of the operating group.

The nonoperating unions employed counsel to advise them on possible legal action enjoining Mr. Vinson from setting aside an eight-cent wage award recommended by an emergency board last May within the machinery of the Railway Labor Act.

Criticism is directed principally at Mr. Vinson because, union chiefs say, the President not only had approved the eight cents but had persuaded them to accept that amount last May when they were reluctant to do so. In June, Mr. Vinson vetoed the award as not justified.

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Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 611,000
1943 volume to date 233,346,701
1942 volume to date 87,579,536

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Wednesday 50.5 Prev. day 50.7
Month ago 51.3 Year ago 40.0
1943 high 53.8 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	59	59	59	— ½
Ark&Sthpn 5%pf ♦	30	47	46½	47	+ ½
Acme Steel (3)	1	53	53	53	— ½
Adams Exp (1.15g)	6	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Addressog-Mult 1	4	19	19	19	— ¼
Air Reduction 1a	2	42⅞	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Allegheny pf xw	3	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
Alleg pf 550 ww	14	29¾	28½	28¾	— ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	2	42	41¾	41¾	—1
Allegh Lud5 1.05e ♦	7	27¾	26⅞	27	— ¼
Allen Indust (2a2)	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	150	150	150	— ½
Allied Mills 1½g	21	30	29½	29½	— ⅛
Allied Strs .60	20	15⅜	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 2½g	9	37½	37	37	— ¼
Alpha P Com 1½g	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Amal Leather	4	2½	2½	2½	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ⅞
AmAgCham 1.20a	6	30¼	29¾	30	+ ½
Am Airlines 1½g	3	63	62½	62½	
Am Bank N pf 3 ♦	1	58½	58½	58½	— ¼
Am Beach (1oc)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Am Bosch 1.05g	3	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Am Cable & Rad	31	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	*5	88	87	87	—1¾
Am Can pf (7) ♦	250	177	176½	177	— ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	1	34	34	34	— ½
Am C&F pf 12½xw	2	181¼	181¼	181¼	— ¼
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	2	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Am Ch&C pf 5 ♦	50	111	111	111	+ ½
Am Chicle (4a) ♦	50	106½	106½	106½	
Am Colortype .45g	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Am Distilleries	56	41½	37½	41½	+2½
Am Encaus Tdwg	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Am Export L 1½g	10	24¼	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Am & For Power	16	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
Am FP 5dpf 2.85t	3	68	67½	67½	—1
Am FP 57pf 3.32t	1	76	76	76	— ½
Am & FP 2 pf	28	20⅛	19½	19½	— ⅞
Am-How 55 2½wg	3	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅜
Am Hide&Leath	3a	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Am Ice	3	4	4	4	
Am Ice pf (1½a)	3	61½	61½	61½	— ⅛
Am Internat 1.40g	3	8	8	8	
Am Locomotive	11	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	3	75¾	75	75	+ ⅛
Am M & Fdy .60g	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Am Ma & Met 3½g	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	5	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80 ♦	20	35	35	35	
Am Pow & Light	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	63	40⅞	39¾	39¾	— ⅝
Am P & L $6 pf	25	43¾	42¾	42⅞	— ⅛
Am Rad&StS .30g	27	9¾	9⅛	9¼	
Am Rolling M .60g	6	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Am R M pf4½g ♦	60	66	65½	66	+ ½
Am Seating 1½g	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 3g ♦	20	30	30	30	
Am Smelt&R (2)	12	40¼	39⅝	39¾	— ⅜
Am Snuff (2.40)	1	41	41	41	— ⅛
Am Snuff pf 7 ♦	10	153½	153½	153½	— ½
Am Snuff pf (6) ♦	5	144	143	144	+1
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	7	25¾	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Am Stores (1)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	6	28	27½	28	— ⅛
Am Sug pf (7)	2	110	110	110	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob 1½g	2	30	30	30	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	156⅜	156⅛	156⅛	— ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	58⅛	58	58	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	8	60⅛	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅛
Am Tob pf (6) ♦	90	144¾	143¾	144¾	— ½
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	6	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ½
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	119	119	119	
Am Woolen	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½g	23	26¼	25¾	26	— ⅛
APW Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Arch-Dan-Mi 1½g	2	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
Armour III	11	5¾	5¾	5⅝	
Artloom Carp .30g	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
Assd Dry Gds 1½g	10	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6 ♦	10	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ¾
Atch T & SF (6)	15	59¾	58⅝	58¾	— ⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	— ⅛
Atl Coast L 1½g	8	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	—1⅛
Atl G & W I (3e)	1	35¾	35¼	35¼	+ ¼
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	1	18	18	18	
Atl Refining (.55g)	27	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	— ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4	200	109½	109½	109½	— ¼
Atlas Corp (1½g)	3	11½	11½	11½	
Atlas Pow 2½g ♦	120	61½	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
Austin Nichols	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Aust N Pr A 2½ ♦	10	72	72	72	—1
Aviation Co (.10g)	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco ctf 3½g	8	16	16	16	
Balt & Ohio	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	7	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	10	10	10	
Bang&A pf6½wh ♦	40	59½	59½	59½	
Barber Asphalt	10	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
Barker pf 2½ ♦	80	45	44⅜	45	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	12	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Beech Aircraft 1g	7	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	2	13¾	13¼	13⅜	
Bendix Aviat 2½g	7	35¾	35	35	— ⅛
Benef In L (.90g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Beth Steel (4½g)	11	59½	59¼	59⅜	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Black&Decker 1.60	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .40g	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	45	16	14⅝	16	+1
Bon Ami A 4 ♦	30	89½	89	89½	— ½
Bond Stores 1.30g	3	33	32¾	32⅞	— ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	2	29½	29½	29½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	11	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
Boston & Maine	3	3¾	3½	3½	
Brewing Corp (2)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1½g	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	9	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 1½g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal 3½g	3	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie 3½g	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	13	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Budd Wheel (1½g)	12	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Bullard Co (1½g)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Burlington Mills 1.90g	9	28⅞	28½	28¾	
Burr And Mach .60	16	13	12⅞	13	
Bush Termin'l 20g	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
Bush TBuf 2Bal 2½g ♦	150	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Butler Bros .45g	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Butte Cop&Z 1½g	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Calumet Hec .65g	2	7	7	7	
Campbell Wy 3½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	24	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Can Sou Ry 3 ♦	10	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
Carc C & O (5) ♦	10	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
Carpenter Stl 2g	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
Case (J I) Co (3g)	7	125	124¼	125	— ¼
Case (J I) pf (7) ♦	50	141½	141½	141½	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	47	47	47	— ½
Celanese Corp3½wg	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 ♦	20	103½	103½	103½	—1
Celanese 7 pf 7 ♦	20	115¾	115¾	115¾	
Celanese pr pf 7 ♦	20	122	121¾	122	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp (½)	15	12⅞	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 ♦	90	16½	18⅜	18½	+ ½
Cent Aguirre 1½xw	21	21½	21¼	21¾	
Cent Foundry .30g	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Cent RR NJ	3	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
Cent V Sug 2½g	3	20⅜	20	20⅛	
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	
Certain-teed Prod	3	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
Cert-teed 6 pf ♦	880	69½	68½	68½	
Champ P&F pf6 ♦	30	107½	107½	107½	
Checker Cab	1	29	29	29	+ ½
Ches & Ohio (3)	39	48⅝	48⅛	48¼	
Ches&E III A 2.50g	8	12¾	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
Chi & E III	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	1	4½	4½	4½	
Chi Grt W pf2½xt	6	18¾	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order 60	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Chi, R I & Pac (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2½xg	16	79½	78¾	79	— ¼
Chy Ind & F 1.20	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	
City Stores	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
Clark Eq 2½xg	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Clev&Pitt 3½ ♦100		92¼	92¼	92¼	— ⅜
Clev E I pf4½ ♦	80	112½	111⅝	111⅞	—1¼
Clo Grap Br 1½g	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	38½	38¼	38¼	
Clett Peab 1½g	2	37½	37½	37½	— ⅜
Coca-Cola (3)	3	114	114	114	
Coca-Cola A 3 ♦	60	67	66¾	67	+ ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P 1g	21	23¼	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf4½ ♦	70	105	104½	105	+ ½
Collins & Aik	2	25	25	25	
Colo & South	140	14¾	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
Colo & Sou 1st ♦	240	15¾	15¼	15½	— ⅛
Colo R cons B 4g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Colum G&E 1.00e	54	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf 6		76¾	76	76	
Col G&E 5pf5 ♦	0	71½	71½	71½	+ ⅛
Colum Pict (1½g)	10	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	5	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	15	41¾	41	41½	
Comm Solvents .50g	7	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Comwlth & South	3		¼	¼	+ ⅛
Conn & Pas Rivs .80	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Conn Rayon 4½xg	3	90	89¾	89¾	—1¾
Consol Cigar 1½g	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Consolidated Ed 1.40	13	25½	25⅜	25⅜	
Consol Film Ind	3	2½	2¾	2½	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind pf	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Consol Oil (.60)	43	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Consol RR Calso pf	1	30	30	30	
Consol Textile	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Consol Vultee 1½g	8	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Consol Wat Pow 1.20	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
Consol Wire & L 1.60	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Consol Wire & L pf	1	100	100	100	
Container Corp 1½g	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
Container Cp pf 4 ♦	20	122	121¾	122	+ ⅛
Continen Can 1½g	15	12¾	12	12¾	+ ⅛
Continen Cp pf 1 ♦	90	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Continen Motors 1	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Continen Oil Del 1	5	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Copper Range (1½g)	6	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	7	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 ♦	160	46½	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	4	59	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
Corn Products Refining	1	2	2	2	
Cornell Dub El 3½g	5	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Inc (1.25g)	3	43¾	43¾	43¾	
Coty International	1	2	2	2	
Coty Inc (1.40a)	1	26	26	26	
Crane Co (1e)	17	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 ♦	30	105	105	105	— ½
Cream of Wh 1½g	3	21½	21¾	21½	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S 1.40g	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Crown Ct pf 2¼	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	
Crown Zeller (1)	19	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5 ♦	20	98½	98	98½	+ ½
Crucible Stl (2e)	2	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Cuba RR pf ♦	30	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ½
Cuban-AmSug 40g	21	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Cub-A S cv pf 5½	1	101	101	101	+1¼
Cudahy Packing	4	23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
Cuneo Press (1½g)	*1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	18	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf ♦	10	89	89	89	—1
Curt Pub pr pf 3t	3	44½	43¼	43¼	— ¾
Curtiss-Wright 1e	20	7¾	7¼	7¼	
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	*11	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
Cutler-Hammer 4xg	6	21¾	21½	21½	+ ⅜
Davison Chem (1g)	29	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
Decca Records (1)	5	23¾	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	5	37½	36¾	36⅞	— ⅛
Deere & Co pf 1.40	7	33¾	32¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	8	14½	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	9	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	13	21¾	21¾	21¼	— ⅛
Detroit&Ray A 1 ♦	160	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1½g	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ½
Diam Match pf1½g	2	40	40	40	— ¼
Dist Corp-S h2.22	29	31¼	30	31¼	+1¼
Dixie C A 2½ ♦	30	44	44	44	— ¼
Dashier Dw C 1½g	2	30½	30½	30½	
DomeMines h1 .60	3	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
Douglas Aircraft 5g	6	63¼	62⅝	63	
Dow Chem (3)	2	131	131	131	
Dresser Mfg 1g	3	30½	30	30	— ⅝
Dunhill Int	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Duplan Corp .30g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
du Pont de'N (3g)	8	165¾	165	165	—1
DuqLight 1pf5 ♦	30	120¼	120¼	120¼	+1
Eastern Air L	1	35	35	35	— ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	2	161	161	161	+ ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	— ½
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
El Auto-Lite 1½xg	2	37	37	37	
Elec Boat 1½xg	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	
El Power & Lt	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	2	74	74	74	+ ½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	6	78½	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	3	40¾	40	40¼	+ ⅛
Endicott-John (3)	1	57½	57½	57½	+1½
Endicott-J pf 5 ♦	10	111	111	111	— ½
Eng Pub Services	21	8¾	8½	8½	
Erie RR $5 pf 5 ♦	270	89½	88¼	88⅝	— ⅜
Erie RR $5 pf 5 ♦	270	90	89¾	89¾	
Esq PS $6 pf 6 ♦	50	93	93	93	
Erie RR (1½g)	79	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	7	49⅞	49½	49⅝	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl 3xg	17	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Fed&Tenation Eq	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .30g	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Fed D S pf 4½ ♦	70	96	95	96	+ ½
Fed P Fire 1 1.60a	1	45⅜	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅜
Firestone T&R 1½	21	40	39½	39½	— ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½g	2	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅛
Flintkote .65g	2	20	20	20	
Flintkote pf4½ ♦	30	107¾	107¼	107¾	+ ⅜
Florence Stov 1½xg	2	35	34¾	35	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	11	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Fost Wh pf 1½g ♦	120	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
Francisco Sugar	21	14½	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ½
Gabriel Co (.20g)	2	3	3	3	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	4	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont .45g	2	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	3	42¼	41¾	42¼	
Gen Bakeng .60	5	8	8	8	
Gen Bronze .30g	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable	2	5	5	5	
Gen Cable A	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Gen Elec(1.40)	33	37	36½	36¾	— ⅛
Gen Foods (1.60)	5	42⅝	42¾	42¾	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	40	2	1⅞	2	
Gen Mills (4)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
Gen Mills 5pf5 ♦	30	134¼	134	134¼	+ ⅛
Gen Motors 1½g	32	52¼	51⅞	52	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Gen Prec Eq 3½g	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .30g	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Gen P Ink pf 6 ♦	10	110½	110½	110½	
Gen Ry Signal 3½g	2	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
Gen Real&Util	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Refract .90g	2	19½	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Gen Stl C pf 6½ ♦	250	85⅞	85	85⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Time Inst 1½g	4	19	18½	19	+1
Gen Tire & R (1g)	2	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R 1½g	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros (.30g)	13	12½	12¼	12½	
Glidden Co (.90g)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Glidden cv pf 2½	2	46	46	46	
Gobel (Adolf)	4	1	1	1	
Gold&Stock T 6 ♦	20	68¾	67	68¾	+3½
Goodrich (BF) 1a	16	41⅞	41½	41⅞	
Goodyear Tire1¼xg	13	58¼	57¼	58¼	+ ⅛
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	106½	106½	106½	
Graham-Paige Mot	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Granby Con M .60	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Grand Union	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Granite C S 17½xg	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Grant (WT) 1.40	5	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	26	27½	26¾	27½	+ ½
Gt West Sug 2	2	24½	24¾	24½	
Green (H L) (2a)	10	47⅞	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
Greyhound Corp 1a	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Grum Airc En 1g	3	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	4	4¼	4	4¼	
Guantan Sug pf ♦	80	140	139	140	—3
GulfMob&O pf2½g	3	35¼	35	35	— ¼
Gulf Oil (1a)	22	47¾	46	46	—1¼
Hall Print (1)	3	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
Hamm S5 pf (5) ♦	20	106	106	106	— ¼
Harb-Walker 1½g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	6	24½	23½	24½	
Hazel-Atl&oGl 5 ♦	40	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ¼
Hercules Motors 1	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Hercules Pow 1½xg	3	78¾	78¼	78¼	— ⅛
Hercules P pf 6 ♦	30	133	132½	132½	—1
Hires (CE) 1.20a	1	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	14	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
Homestake Mining	15	39¾	39	39	— ⅛
Houston Oil	12	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Houston L&P 5 60	7	65¾	65¼	65¼	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	1	54	53½	54	— ½
Hudson Bay (½?)	4	27¾	27	27	— ⅛
Hudson Motor 10g	3	23½	23	23	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	13	1½	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	7	12¼	11⅞	12¼	
Ill Cent LL (4) ♦	110	45	44¾	45	
Indian Refining	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	4	37	36½	36½	— ½
Ingersoll-Rand 4½xg	3	90	89¾	89¾	—1¾
Inspiration Cop 3xg	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Insuranshs st (.20)	5	8	8	8	— ⅛
Intercn Cp pf 6 ♦	90	111½	111½	111½	—1
Interchem Rubber 1a	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Interstate Iron 1½g	4	7¼	7¼	7½	— ⅛
Int Bus Mach (4a)	5	176½	175	175	—1¼
Int Harvester (2)	5	69½	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
Int Nick Pf (7) ♦	70	172	171¼	172	+1
Int Hydro-Elec A	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Int Mineral&Ch 1xg	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
Int Missing	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Int Rick Cor (2)	24	36¾	29⅝	29¾	— ⅛
Int Paper	210	13¾	12⅞	13	— ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	3	67¼	67	67	
Int Ry Cen Am	2	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Int Ry pf 1¼xt ♦	40	64½	64½	64½	— ½
Int Shoe 2.80)	1	36	36	36	
Int Tel & Tel	21	15¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	21	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Jervis (WB) .90g	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Johns Man 1½g	7	91	90½	91	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl 2	5	22¾	22	22	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl pf4 5	3	58	57½	58	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl pf85	1	69½	69½	69½	— ½
Joy Mfg (.80)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Kalam St&F (.60)	2

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Acme-Standard Engineering	4¾	5¼
American Barge Line Co.	9½	10½
American Hardware Co	36¾	38¾
American Manufacturing	36½	37½
American Manufac 5 pf	85½	
American Wringer Co	7	7¾
†Amoskeag Company	24½	
†Amoskeag Company pf	72¾	
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¾
Arlington Mills	40½	43¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	36¾	38¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	3½
Automobile Bank $1.50 pf	15¾	17¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22	24½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	104½	
Bendix Home Appliance	6¼	6¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	14½	15¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	68½	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	
Boston Wharf Company	19¾	21
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35¼	38
Brown Co	1.65	1.95
Brown Co pf	30½	32½
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¾	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	30	
Chapman Valve Manufac	29¾	32½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¾	16¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	30½	32¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	36½	38¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾	25¾
Draper Corporation	70	73
Dwight Manufacturing Co	10¾	11¼
Easton Corporation	6¼	7¾
Eastern Corporation pf	17½	19¾
Eaton Co	7¾	8¾
Family Loan Society Inc	11½	13¼
Fidelity Loan Society pf A	23½	25¾
Flood Fair Stores Inc.	44¾	47¾
Fruit of the Loom	25½	27¾
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16½
General Machinery	30½	32½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7¾	8
Goodall Worsted Company	39	42
Graton & Knight Co	11¾	13½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	93¾	97½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	82½	85½
Great Northern Paper Co	31¾	33¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	94¾	
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3½
Haskelite Mfg Co	10½	11¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	15¾	17¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15½	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	16¾	18½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	33¾	35¾
International Machine Tool	4¾	7¾
Keith George E Co	48¾	
Kendall Company	7¾	9¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	19½	21¾
Landers Frary & Clark	36¾	37¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¼	23¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Lone-Bell Lumber Co	4½	6¼
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	38½	41¾
Merlin-Rockwell Corp	58½	61¾
Merck & Co	42¾	44
Merck & Co 4¼ pf	111¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	58½	60
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	58¾	63½
Metal & Thermit Corp	7¾	22¾
Millers Falls Company	9	10¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	4¾	7
Nashawena Mills	16	17½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	64¾	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33½	34¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	70	74
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	94¾	98½
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	11¾	13½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	54¾	60¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	43	44½
Nicholson File Company	33½	34¾
Nonquitt Mills	38½	39
Ohio Fiance	4¾	8¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39¼	40¾
Parker Appliance	12¾	14¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	113	117½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	42	
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	
Remington Arms Co Inc	7¼	9¾
Rice Lowell Shops Inc	29½	31
Rice Lowell Shops Inc pf	90½	
Sanford Mills	35	38
Submarine Signal Co	34¾	37¼
Tamnax Inc	5	8½
Triumph Explosive Ine	9¼	9¾
United Plastic Corp	15¾	18½
U S Envelope Company	60½	64¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	117	123
Waltham Watch Co A pf	81	
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	21	23½
Warner & Swasey Co	8½	9¾
Warren Bros Class B	37¼	40½
Warren Bros Class C	10½	11¾
Wood Paper Manufacturing	44¾	47¾
Worthington Conveyor Steel	12½	13½

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	95¾	99¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	106¾	110¾

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

	Bid	Asked
Con Illinois Public $ 50 pf	89¾	93¾
Central Pwr & Lt 7 pf	103¾	110¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	98¾	102½
General Water O & E $3 pf	41¾	44¾
Jamaica Water Supply	28¾	31
Jamaica Wat Supply 55 pf A	104¾	
Jersey Central Power & pf	99½	102¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	101½	103½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	101½	103½
New Orleans Pub S 57 pf	113¾	116¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	9¾	9¾
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	29½	30¾
No States Power Del 6 pf	67¾	69¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	70¼	73½
Ohio Power 4¾ pf	113¾	117¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	117¾	121¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	94¼	97¼
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	100	103½
Public Service Ind	17¾	18½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	102¼	105¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	108¾	112¼
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101¼	105¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	106¾	110¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	12¾	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	28¾	30¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114¾	
Tampa Electric Co	22¾	24½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	104¾	110¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	103¾	106¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	14¾	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	18¾	20¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	
Brockton Gas Light	6¾	7¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108¾	110¾
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116	119
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	81¾	
Com Power & Light	39¾	43¼
Eastern Utilities Asso	33½	35½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¾	3
Fall River Gas Works	22	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	27	29¾
Green Mountain Power pf	69¾	73¾
Hartford Electric Light	47½	50½
Haverhill Electric	33¾	36¼
Haverhill Gas Light	13¾	14½
Holyoke Water Power	16¾	17½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	36	
Lowell Electric Light	35¾	38¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	15	18
Mass Power & Light pf	15	16¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32½	34
Narragansett Elec pf	85¾	89
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17¾	19¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	47¼	49¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	84¾	88¾
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	79¾	81¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	21¾	24¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	20½	23¼
Newport Electric	21	
Providence Gas	7¾	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	107¾	113¾
Pub Svc Serv pf	32	34½
Rockla Light & Power	7½	8½
Scrb Gas & Gas Light	18¾	19¾
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	101	
Western Mass Companies	34¼	36¼

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¾	20¾
Bank of New York (14)	364	378
Bankers Trust (1.60)	43	47¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	88½	93½
Central zover Bank & Trust (4)	94¼	99¾
Chase National (1.40)	33¼	37¼
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	44¼	48½
Commercial (8)	300	319
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16¾	17¾
†Corn Exchange & Trust (2.40)	43¾	48¾
Empire Trust (3)	78	79
First National New York (80)	1488	1525
Guaranty Trust (12)	301½	309½
Irving Trust (.60)	13	14
Kings County (80)	1410	
Lawyers Trust (1)	33¾	36¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	45½	48
Manufacturers Trust pf (3)	81	83¼
National City (1)	32	34
New York Trust (3½)	87	91
Public (1½)	33¾	36½
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¾	5½
United States (60a)	1300	1345

*Ex-Dividend.
(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	1300	
First National (2)	44½	49
Merchants National (12)	318	338
†New England Trust (30)	1400	
National Rockland (2)	82	87
National Shawmut (1)	32¾	34¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	187	
Second National (4)	123	130
†State Street Trust (8)	287	
United States Trust (.50)	9¾	10¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	15¾	17¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	50	55

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.60)	44½	46¾
Continental Illinois (4)	99½	103½
First National Chicago (10)	375	390
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	33¾	35½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	138½	143½
Aetna Insurance (1.80a)	34½	37
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34½	36
Agricultural (3a)	78½	82
American Allianche (1a)	23¾	25¾
American Casualty Company	11¾	13
American Equitable (1)	18½	21
American Ins Newark (.45a)	15½	16¾
American Re-Insurance (1.50)	56¾	59¾
American Reserve	15¾	16½
American Surety (2a)	59¾	62¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Bank & Shippers (2g)	82½	87½
Boston (10a)	585	610
Camden Fire (1)	21¼	23¾
City of New York (1g)	18¾	20¾
Connecticut General Life (1)	37	39
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40¾	43¼

	Bid	Asked
Federal (1.60)	42¾	46¼
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2)	68	72
Fireman Fund (SF) (2)	88½	93½
Firemen's Newark (.60)	13¼	14¾
Frankling Fire (1a)	29½	31½
General Reinsurance (2)	47½	50½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	18½	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¾	45¼
Globe & Republican (½)	9¾	10¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	29¾	31½
Hanover (1.20)	32¼	34¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	96¾	101¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.80a)	44	47
Home Insurance (1.20a)	32	33¾
Homestead (½g)	14½	16½
Insurance Co North Am (2½a)	84¼	88¾
Jersey Insurance of N Y (1½)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9¾
Maryland Casualty	6	6¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	71¾	75¼
Merchant & Mfs of N Y (.60)	6¾	7¾
Merchants Fire Association	87½	90¾
National Fire (12)	30½	32½
National Liberty (.20a)	7½	8¾
National Union (3a)	100	106
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	32¾	35¾
New Brunswick (1½g)	31¾	34¼
New Hampshire (1.80a)	47	49½
New York Fire (.80)	14¼	16
North River (1)	34	36¾
Northeast Insurance	4½	5¼
Northern (3a)	92	96¾
Pacific Fire (8)	100½	176½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¾	51¾
Peerless Casualty Company	13¾	14¾
Phoenix (2a)	34½	36½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13¾	15¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	36¾	39¾
Reinsurance Cor New York (.075g)	6¾	7¾
Repub Insurance Co Texas (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Revere (P) Insur (1.20a)	32¾	35¼
St. Paul Fire & Marine (9a)	300	318
Seaboard Surety (¼g)	51¾	54¼
Security (1.40)	36¾	38¾
Springfield (4½a)	125½	131
Standard Accident	86¾	91¼
Travelers (10)	473	490
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	39	41
United States Fire (2)	49½	52¼
United States Guarantee (1.80a)	72½	77¼
Westchester (1.20a)	33¾	34½

a—also extra or extras.
e—paid last year.
g—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.32	3.53
Ambrex Holding	22.75	24.625
American Business Shares	3.27	3.58
Axe Houghton Fund	13.13	14.14
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.30	104.82
Boston Fund	16.58	17.51
Broad Street Investing	28.86	29.04
Bullock Fund	14.27	15.64
Canadian Investment Fund	3.06	3.70
Century Shares Trust	22.12	23.24
Chemical Company	9.62	10.42
Christiana Securities Co	2230.00	2385.00
Commodity Corp	9.12	
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.75	37.75
Dividend Shares	31.25	33.21
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	30.07	31.56
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.93	12.81
Equitable Invest Corp	29.19	31.39
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.75	33.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.63	19.00
Fund Investors Inc	30.81	32.81
General Capital	31.25	33.00
General Investors Trust	5.13	5.55
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.71	21.19
Institutional Sec Bank Group	80	90
Inst Sec Insurance Group	1.13	1.24

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
B-1	33.61		S-1		38.67
B-2	27.93		S-2	13.92	
B-3	1924		S-3	10.21	
B-4	9.84		S-4	4.42	
K-1	17.20		K-2	19.58	

†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd 22.70
†Loomic Sayles 2d Fd 32.70
Maryland Fund 4.20 4.80
Mass Invest Tr 20.42 21.96
Mass Inv 2d Fd 10.03 10.78
Mutual Invest 10.47 11.45
Nation Wide Voting 1.23 1.36
New England Fund 12.13 13.06
OldOld Colony Tr Assoc 18.50 20.25
Plymouth Fund Inc 48 53
Putnam Fund 13.25 14.25
Quarterly Income Shares 8.90 8.40
Railway & Light Sec 12.875 14.25
*Railway & Light Sec pf 105.00
Repub Invest Fund 3.37 3.70
Scudder Stevens & Clark 89.48 91.78
Spencer Trask Fund 13.80 14.67
State Street Invest 78.19 84.02
Trustees Am Bk "B" 43
Trustees Industry Shrs 71 80
Wellington Fund 15.87 17.48

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.67	
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.67	
Diversified Tr C	3.60	
Diversified Tr D	5.35	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.68	5.42
Nation Wide Sec	3.90	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.50	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.96	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.67	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.60	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.34	
Super of Am Tr AA	3.31	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.875	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.90	3.375
First Boston Corp	20.875	22.875

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	118½	121½
Liberty Aircraft	10¼	11¼
N E Airlines	6¼	7¼
Piper Aircraft	5¼	6¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5¾	7¼

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	103¾	104¾
California Wat Ser	4	1975	100	
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	94½	97¾
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	107¾	
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1946	101¾	104½
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98¾	101½
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	100¾	103½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	104¾	107½
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	104¾	130½
Ser Bnr Bk W Ser	5	1947	102¾	105
So Bay Cons	5	1950	85¾	88¾
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101¾	
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	107	

Boston Stocks

October 21

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.50a	Bos & Albany	96¾	96¼	96¾	97½
2.00	Bos Edison	33½	33½	33¾	33¾
8.00	Bos Elevated	67½	66½	66¾	66¾
1.00	Bos Her-Trav	19½	19½	19½	19
..	Bos & Me pr pf	26	24¾	25	25½
..	Bos & Me A pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	4
..	Bos & Me B pf	4	4	4	3½
..	Bos & Me C pf	3	3	3	6
..	Bos & Me st A pf	8	8	8	4¾
..	Bos & Me st Bpf	5¼	5¼	5¼	6
.50a	Copper Range	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¼
4.50	E Gas&F pr pf	80	57½	57	57½
4.50a	EMBR 1st pf	123	122	122	122
1.25b	Employ Grp	33¾	33¼	33¾	33¾
..	Isle Royale	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
.20a	Lamson	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
3.00	Lamson pf	35	35	35	33
6.25a	NE Tele&Tel	106¼	105¼	106¼	106
..	Old Col RR	30c	30c	30c	40c
1.60a	Torrington	34¼	33½	34¾	34½
3.60	Un Twist Drill	28	28¼	28½	29¾
2.50	Unit Shoe M	70	69¾	69¾	70
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	44½	44½	44½	44½
..	Utah M & T	230	210	210	215

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

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Refunding Plan of 1942
$162,296,000
City of Philadelphia
Bond Exchange

Offer of Bond Exchange under City of Philadelphia Refunding Plan of 1942 closes October 30, 1943 and will not be further extended. Holders desiring to exchange eligible City of Philadelphia Bonds must have Exchange Agreements accepted by a member of the Group Account before the close of business October 30, 1943.

To date more than $91,000,000 principal amount City of Philadelphia Bonds have been exchanged under the 1942 Plan, making total exchanges under the 1941 and 1942 Plans more than $174,000,000 principal amount.

DREXEL & Co. LEHMAN BROTHERS
Group Account Managers
October 21, 1943.

Wallace Sees Rail Monopolies; Charges Rate Discriminations

DALLAS, Oct. 21 (AP) — Vice-President Henry Wallace said tonight the "public transport is again being brought under monopoly control," and "the evil consequences are everywhere apparent."

"The day of accounting has come," he declared in a speech delivered before local civic and labor groups.

Mr. Wallace leveled five specific charges:

"Excessive transportation rates burden agriculture and industry and trade.

"Non-competitive rates deprive agriculture and industry of the benefits of more efficient and cheaper forms of transportation.

"Discriminatory rates are keeping the South and the West in a colonial status.

"Newer forms of transportation are being brought under monopoly control.

"Monopolistic conditions already present in transportation are fostering monopolies in industry."

Sees Excessive Freight Costs

The Vice-President said the people of the entire South and West, "have experienced the effects of excessive transportation charges—the high cost of the necessities of life and the inability to market the products of their labor."

"Disproportionate and high rates have limited consumption and have penalized the farmer for producing abundantly," he said.

"There is a widespread misconception that the . . . Interstate Commerce Commission prescribes each and every rate for public transportation. This is not the fact. In reality, the actual transportation charges, with few exceptions, are made by private rate bureaus and conferences of the carriers.

"In no year during the past 10 years did the Interstate Commerce Commission review as many as 1 per cent of the tariffs filed with it; that is, more than 99 per cent of the tariffs filed became effective without action by the commission. . . .

"Instead of responding to the recent expose of their cartel methods by the Department of Justice by conforming to the law of competition which all business must observe, the railroads have rushed to Congress seeking special legislation to permit them to continue their illegal private rate-making practices which have been so costly to the entire nation."

He charged that "the early promise of cheap transportation by highway and waterway has been largely nullified.

"Under the slogan of 'equality of regulation,' Congress was persuaded to adopt legislation which placed waterways and highways under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Charges Air Traffic Retarded

". . . Private rate bureaus were developed by motor and water carriers. . . . Once competing forms of transportation were organized into private rate conferences, agreements and conspiracies were easily promoted. Through conspiracies between motor and rail carrier conferences, motor-carrier rates have been raised to the level of rail rates.

"Not satisfied with eliminating competition in surface transportation, the railroads have even extended their control to the airways to prevent any competition from the carriage of air cargo. Through an exclusive contract between Railway Express Agency (which is owned by the railroads of the country) and the domestic airlines, air express rates have been maintained far above the competitive level and the movement of cargo by air has been effectively retarded."

Mr. Wallace spoke of "the so-called western agreement, which was recently exposed by the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice in testimony before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. Thirty-five railroads operating west of the Mississippi River adhered to the western agreement. The basic purpose was to 'avoid practices which will dissipate railroad earnings in the western district.'

"The spirit of this agreement was truly 'the public be damned.' I hope the Justice Department expose of this agreement . . . has really knocked the agreement out, but I still have my fingers crossed."

Mr. Wallace further charged that the transportation policies for the west were made at 40 Wall Street and that "the American people should know that the western agreement and the private rate-bureau machinery of the entire country function for the purpose of making the public pay a return upon an obsolete railroad capitalization."

Rockefeller to Sell $25,000,000 Stocks To Buy War Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—Public sale of $25,000,000 worth of Standard Oil holdings of John D. Rcokefeller Jr., will be made next Monday and the proceeds will be reinvested by Mr. Rockefeller in war bonds, it was announced.

Details of the big transaction were disclosed by the Wall Street investment firm of Dillon, Read & Co., who will head a nationwide group to distribute the securities.

These stocks will be put on the market: 200,000 shares of Standard Oil Co (N. J.), 500,000 shares of Socony-Vacuum Oil, 100,000 shares of Standard Oil of California; 50,000 shares of Standard Oil Co of Indiana and 150,000 shares of Sinclair Oil Corp.

All except the Sinclair parcel will come out of Mr. Rockefeller's personal holdings. The Sinclair shares represent holdings of Rockefeller Center, Inc., huge office building developed in mid-town New York financed with Rockefeller money.

Sale of the securities will mark one of the biggest redistributions to the public of the concentrated Rockefeller holdings in the vast Standard Oil empire. In the last few years heirs of several of the Standard Oil founders, including the Rockefellers, reduced their investments through transfers.

In its announcement, Dillon, Read & Co. quoted Mr. Rockefeller as saying that while he already has large holdings of government bonds he wished to increase these in support of the war effort. The sale of the oil securities was arranged for that purpose.

In a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in 1935 Mr. Rockefeller said his oil security holdings had a market value of around $200,000,000. This was after he had transferred ownership of some $48,000,000 worth of Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil (NJ) and Socony Vacuum.

N. Y. Port Authority Bond Issue Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—C. J. Devine & Co., who recently headed a group of 24 investment firms offering $14,281,000 Port of New York Authority general and Refunding 2¾ per cent bonds due Sept. 1, 1973, has announced that the bonds have all been sold and the syndicate books closed.

The announcement followed the issuance by the Port of New York Authority of its September, 1943, income statement showing a balance after interest on funded debt of $736,785, an increase of 22 per cent over the same month last year. The balance for September, 1943, was the largest for any one month since October, 1941.

Senate Group Approves Delano

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee has recommended unanimously Senate confirmation of President Roosevelt's nomination of Preston Delano of Massachusetts as Comptroller of the Currency.

Further Reduction In Newsprint Use On Nov. 1 Opposed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The newspaper industry advisory committee has recommended against a further cut in newsprint use in November and December, but recommended that newspapers' inventories of print paper be reduced about 40,000 tons a month.

The further depletion of inventories was recommended despite advice from H. M. Bitner, director of the War Production Board's printing and publishing division, that further exhaustion of inventory supplies would be "dangerous." He advised the committee to recommend an additional 16 per cent cut in newsprint consumption, effective Nov. 1.

The committee turned thumbs down on the 16 per cent slash in consumption. It urged instead that total inventories of all newspapers be cut 40,000 tons a month through November and December, by these two measures:

1. Action by WPB to lower its inventory ceiling sufficiently to bring 20,000 tons of reserve newsprint into use. This probably would mean cutting inventories from 40 to 35 days' supply in the Northeast and Central States, and from 65 to 60 days' supply in the South and West. It would apply to all publishers except those whose inventory is two carloads or less.

2. Voluntary inventory reduction by larger newspapers only, to provide the other 20,000 tons.

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Ideally situated home, near shopping center, bus or train service, school. Large living room, porch, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, bath, 2 stairs; master bedroom, two single bedrooms, half bathroom on second floor; sleeping room, bath in the attic. End of deadend street on bluff, above the Charles River. Neal Stanford, 31 Pilgrim Road. DEC. 0430

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WOMAN to share apt. in private house nr. Linden Blvd.; convenient to Christian Science church, all stores. 197-08 118th Ave., St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.

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WOODHAVEN, N. Y.—Near Atlantic Ave., three rooms, bath, elec., gas, heat, hot water; private house, Michigan 2-9801.

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WOMAN wishes small attractive apt., near Central Park, N. Y. C. Write Box 254, Suite 1590, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. E. ANDREWS, 80, Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7105.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

PAYING GUESTS

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HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

AN OPPORTUNITY
Learn while you serve under the direction of graduates of the Christian Science Benevolent Sanatoriums. All departments, steward, housekeeping, nursing, offering a true opportunity for service and training. Tenacre operates a nursing home for Christian Scientists. For full information write Personnel Director Box 639, Princeton, New Jersey

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN on small farm; must hand milk few cows; have team horses; offer desirable home with couple; $50 monthly. M. C. Spaulding, Northwood Center, N. H.

SUPERINTENDENT for small office building, Times Square section; state details. Write Box M-30, Suite 1230, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Experienced in general office work, stenographers preferred. American Wiping Cloth Company, 1105 Scott Street. Apply for Miss Hatfield. Telephone Plaza 1234.

BUSINESS couple desires woman housekeeper, also act as companion to elderly lady. Telephone after 7 p. m. Mrs. 6-3619, N. Y. C.

CAPABLE housemaid (Christian Scientist preferred), whole or part time, for professional family of two; five room apartment. Apply Manager, 33 Washington Square, New York City 11. GRam. 7-7065.

GENERAL housework, cooking; pleasant 7-room house; private room and bath; 2 adults, 1 child 9 years; good salary. Call Reg. 6781 Thursday afternoon.

OFFICE GIRL WANTED
Experienced with figures.
AUTOMATIC MACHINE & TOOL CO.
132 Charles St., Auberndale, Mass.
at Riverside Station

SECRETARY WANTED with knowledge of statement and statistical work; small office, Newark, N. J.; good salary. Write Box D-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN wanted for general housework; good pay; ideal living quarters; small family of adults. Phone Asp. 7704 (Rahn).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Plans for MGA Next Year Outlined by Bill Blaney

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There were no reports from committees, for the committees had nothing to report. There was no recapitulation of tournaments, for no official tourneys were held. There was little business transacted, for there was practically no call for it.

Yet the Massachusetts Golf Association, refusing to lie dormant until things return to normal, last night at its 41st annual meeting at The Country Club made plans for next summer.

Blaney Re-elected

President Bill Blaney of Brae Burn, re-elected for his third successive term, outlined these plans in his annual report, which covered the fields usually handled by the various committees—Advisory, Handicap, Tournament and Rules, State Team, course Rating, Service Section and Club Management.

The MGA, Blaney declared, is considering sponsoring a dime-a-round campaign, which was tried this summer in Chicago with $10,000 being raised. The association will not hold its regular championships nor is it considering sponsoring its annual tournament schedule, but it will continue to aid clubs which desire to stage events of their own.

No New Balls

Blaney urged that golf balls be turned in for reprocessing, pointing out that no new balls will be available in 1944. He recommended that the course rating system be brought up to date, and that member clubs publish a monthly paper for announcements and personal items.

Despite the many difficulties being experienced by clubs, only 15 out of 74 dropped out of the association, he declared. He also paid tribute to the Massachusetts golfers in service, pointing out that of the 31 handicapped at four or under, 17 are in uniform, six are in war work, and most of the others are over age.

Re-elected for another term with Blaney were Joe Batchelder of Salem, first vice-president; Howard Hiscoe, Jr., of The Country Club, secretary-treasurer; Julian Hargraves of Framingham, counsel; Donald F. Connors of Winchester, Frank Craven of Charles River, Franklin Huntress of Tedesco, and Howard Paul of Bear Hill, members of the Executive Committee.

Golf Tournament

Newly elected officers included Norman P. Dempsey of Springfield, second vice-president, and Benjamin F. Jaques of Blue Hill, Executive Committee member.

Previous to their meeting and dinner, delegates participated in a tournament, won appropriately enough by Blaney and Batchelder, who tied with gross 74s over the testing par-71 layout at Clyde Park.

Batchelder apparently had the tournament signed, sealed, and delivered as he came to the 18th tee. He needed a par for a 73, while Blaney needed a par for a 75. Both hit the last green in two, but where Bill came through with a six-foot putt for a birdie, Joe three-putted from 20 feet. Blaney had two birdies on the round to Batchelder's three.

Characteristic Finish

Blaney's finish was characteristic and recalled the time he set a new course record at Brae Burn three years ago last August. He started at the seventh hole, and came around to the sixth in 66 strokes. That sixth hole is a par three, 150-yard one-shotter, and Bill needed a birdie to tie the record of 68 or a hole-in-one to break it. He made the hole in one.

Both Blaney and Batchelder have been prominent in local golfing circles for some time. The former was New England amateur champion in 1928, State amateur titleholder in 1934, and State runner-up in 1930 and '32. Batchelder was New England champion in 1931, junior titlist in 1923, and junior runner-up in 1922.

Ross Names Cain Right Wing With Cowley at Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC CITY, Oct. 21—Herb Cain, veteran Boston Bruins wing, is starting his 11th season in professional hockey, his fifth with Boston, but he still has to win a first line berth on a National League club for all that he is a 100-goal player, and a year ago had his best scoring record as a professional.

Just now Cain is playing right wing on the Bruins first line, with Bill Cowley at center and Art Jackson at left wing. No winger likes to be out of position, but dearth of right hand shots on the Boston club and pre-season injury to Buzz Boll made it necessary for Art Ross to shift him over.

Cain was picked up by the Montreal Maroons from Hamilton Tigers in 1933 and he played five seasons with Maroons before being traded to Canadiens in 1938. The Bruins got him the next fall in a trade for Charley Sands.

The tall wing, who home is in Newmarket, Ont., feels that if he could play a full season with Cowley he would have his best major league scoring year. He drove home 18 goals a year ago and had 18 assists. His best goal scoring years were 1940 with the Bruins when he had 21 goals and 1935 with the Maroons Stanley Cup team when he had 20.

Cain's all time National Hockey League record is 121 goals and 123 assists for a total of 244 points.

Phillies Outbid N. Y. for Hurler

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21 (AP)—The Phillies have announced the signing of Al Verdel, righthanded pitcher from Trenton, N. J., who won 36 games and lost six for Fort Dix before he was discharged recently from the Army.

The Phillies were said to have outbid the champion New York Yankees, who wanted Verdel to report to their Newark farm club next spring.

More good news came to the Phillies from First Baseman Babe Dahlgren, who wired from his home at San Gabriel, Calif., that he was turned down by the Army.

Higbe to Pitch

FORT JACKSON, S. C., Oct. 21 (AP)—Kirby Higbe, ex-Brooklyn Dodger hurler who was ruled ineligible for the post baseball championship finals last week, will pitch for the Reception Center team in an elimination game with the championship 397th Infantry Saturday, the Public Relations Office announced.

Passing Fancy —By Pap'

Sid Luckman
THE BEARS VETERAN BACK SEEMS TO IMPROVE WITH AGE
SHALL I RUN, PASS OR KICK THE BALL?
ANYONE GUESS WE NEED A SCORE?
GOAL
HE TOSSED NINE TOUCHDOWN PASSES IN THE FIRST FOUR LEAGUE GAMES
HIS CLEVER BALL-HANDLING BEWILDERS OPPONENTS EQUALLY TO SERIES OF "T" FORMATION
Pap

Wartime conditions have served to level off the National Football League with the result that the Chicago Bears are likely to run into some stormy weather before the current season has run its course. In the past, the high-riding Bears haven't made a practice of handling weaker opposition with kid gloves so they can expect the "works" when some of the stronger teams catch up with them.

The Bears have been getting by for the most part this season on sensational scoring passes by Sid Luckman. The Bears still have enough left to protect the veteran tosser and enough talent capable of completing the passes for scores. They still have plenty of able ball carriers, too. But in the pinches, it has been Luckman's passing that has pulled the Bears through.

Luckman has been pitching Bear passes for five years. He's put on weight and slowed down, but, when it comes to handling the ball in the deft fashion demanded by the "T" formation, Sid is still in a class by himself. The "T" was made for him and he for the "T." With Cecil Isbell out of the picture, the battle for top tossing honors should be between Luckman and Sammy Baugh of the Redskins.

Baseball Clubs to Train In North Again for 1944

CHICAGO, Oct. 21 (AP)—Despite a mild back-to-sunny-climes movement inspired the past few weeks by various groups, major league baseball clubs again will conduct spring training north of the "Landis-Eastman" line.

Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis' terse announcement to that effect yesterday ended speculation that any of the big league ball clubs would return to their warm Southland haunts for conditioning.

The "Landis-Eastman" line decree, formulated a year ago by Commissioner Landis and ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman, to ease the strain on rail travel, restricted clubs to areas north of the Ohio and the Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi.

As though trying to beat the Commissioner to the draw, the Chicago Cubs and White Sox, in a joint statement, announced they would return to French Lick, Ind., where last year they contended with cold, rain, snow, and flood tides but came home intact and in fairly good condition.

A few hours later the St. Louis Cardinals announced they would return to their Cairo, Ill., camp while the Browns said they again would be at Cape Girardeau, Mo., for spring training. St. Louis teams, however, were permitted to train in Missouri, just west of the Mississippi, if they desired.

Landis' edict was brief and specific: "Major league clubs will train in the north next year as they did in 1943."

The point had been raised by Florida interests that clubs could build morale under balmy skies by showing their talents to servicemen in the area. It was argued, too, that rail transportation was not as clogged as had been claimed and hence no valid reason existed for teams training close to home.

Club officials apparently were awaiting Landis's reaction, for no Southland trend was observed on the part of the clubs. And the Commissioner obviously feels this is no time for ball teams to be traipsing needlessly around the country.

Most clubs seem satisfied with—or at least resigned to—warborne northern training anyway. Especially pleased were Cleveland and Cincinnati who had access to the splendid indoor facilities at Purdue and Indiana University field houses.

Here's where the other clubs trained last year:

National League—New York, Lakewood, N. J.; Brooklyn, Bear Mountain, N. Y.; Boston, Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.; Philadelphia, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penn.; Pittsburgh, Muncie, Ind.

American League — Detroit, Evansville, Ind.; New York, Asbury Park, N. J.; Boston, Tufts College, Medford, Mass.; Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del.; Washington, Washington, D. C.

Penn Coach Says Team Not Trying For Huge Scores

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21 (AP)—Reports from New York that the University of Pennsylvania is "laying it on" against Ivy League teams this fall drew an indignant denial from Coach George Munger last night.

"We're not trying to run up scores on anybody," Munger said, "I don't feel that either team benefits from such a game. On the other hand, it's not football to kick on first down or try for a field goal when a touchdown may be scored."

Discussing Penn's 47-9 victory over Princeton and 41-7 drubbing of Yale, which apparently drew the criticism, Munger pointed out, "We cleared the bench in both games and any time a substitute gets into a game, he's in there to do all he can."

Figures show the Red and Blue used 11 ends, six tackles, nine guards, three centers, and 11 backs against Princeton; and 10 ends, six tackles, seven guards, three centers, and 14 backs against Yale.

As for reports that Columbia was in for "the same treatment" Saturday, "we're going over there to play a game and win if we can," said Munger.

Rivalry Continues

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 21 (AP)—The 50th game in one of the oldest football rivalries in the Middle West is scheduled Saturday between Illinois Wesleyan and Illinois State Normal University. The series was inaugurated in 1897 and of the 49 games played Wesleyan has won 32, lost 16, and played seven ties.

Pitt-Nebraska Canceled

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21 (AP)—James Hagan, University of Pittsburgh Athletic Director, has announced that the Pitt-Nebraska football game scheduled for Nov. 13 at Lincoln has been canceled due to transportation difficulties.

Manager Jim Wilson of the Cubs says Ostrowski, the rookie outfielder from Los Angeles, has greater power than Bill Nicholson, the home-run king.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

Walter Winchell says: "Flash! Clara May Downey is high priestess of Southern Fried Chicken!" Luncheon From 85c Dinner From $1.50 — 2 Dining Rooms — Men's Grill — Lounge — Chevy Chase Room Now Also Open for Dinners — Closed Sunday — OLNEY INN — 12 East 49th Street New York City (One-Half Block From Radio City) OLNEY INNS: Olney, Md., and Miami Beach

Fifth Avenue Restaurant — 200 Fifth Avenue at 23rd Street — Gracious atmosphere and superior food conspire to make a perfect mid-day meal for you, your friends and business acquaintances. Lunch served from 12 to 3 p. m. Daily except Sunday

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner — DIXIE KITCHEN — AIR CONDITIONED — 1 EAST 49TH STREET, NEW YORK — One Block from Radio City

Town and Country — RESTAURANT — 284 PARK AVENUE between 48th and 49th Streets — For Smart Dining — American Regional Dishes — A Country Dining Room for Men — Open Sundays — DRURY LANE MANAGEMENT

THE Canterbury Lunch — 331 MADISON AVE. — Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices. Self-Service — 11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M. — No Liquor Served

MAINE LOBSTERS Served at The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish — FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE — HANS JAEGER'S — Lexington Ave., cor. 85th St., N. Y. C. — Made Famous by Its Guests for Unusually Fine Foods, Congenial Atmosphere. Music Nightly. Breakfast, Banquets, Weddings, etc. — Phone BUtterfield 8-8200

FASTIDIOUS ABOUT FOOD? Hearthstone's food and friendly air Make dining a real pleasure there, Lunch from 65c, Dinner from $1.25 — The HEARTHSTONE

Old Salt CLAM HOUSE — Mel Steinberg, Prop — Featuring All Sea Food Specialties: Steaks and Chicken — Our Deviled Crabs Beyond Compare

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Jane Davis' RESTAURANT — 145 West 52th Street — LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:15 — DINNER 5:30 to 8:15 — Closed Sunday — Circle 7-0176

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HARRY WREDE — Luncheonette and Ice Cream Parlor — 583 NOSTRAND AVENUE — Near Dean Street

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant — Open daily year round 10 Market Street — SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER — 11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. — Famous Since 1887 — 65c to $1.00

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
West Hartford
(Continued from previous page)

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ANTIQUES RESTORED — Tel. 3-1341 — Park Road Upholstering Co. — "West Hartford's Own Since 1926" — R. J. DORTE, Decorative Upholsterer — CUSTOM BUILT FURNITURE — Repairing and Refinishing, Mattresses, Springs, Odd Pieces — 278 Park Road West Hartford, Conn.

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For Right Winter Wear — SEE OUR NEW — Wool Suits, Fur-Trimmed Coats and Latest Model Fur Coats — Styletex Co. — Colony Street

Fall calls for — Fresh Window Draperies — Fresh Pillow Coverings — We have the latest fabrics. — N. Y. DRESS GOODS STORE — 23 COLONY STREET

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CONROY'S — Fancy Groceries and Delicatessen — We have been serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for many years — 384 MAIN STREET

WRUBEL'S — It Costs No More to Enjoy the Distinction of WRUBEL-LABELED COATS and SUITS — Good Clothes Are a Real Economy

KEEP YOUR SAILOR, SOLDIER, OR AIRMAN in touch with home. SEND HIM PHOTOGRAPHS. TURNER STUDIO — 307 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's — DEPARTMENT STORE — 303 Main Street New Britain

THE Porter & Dyson Co — Diamonds Watches — NEW BRITAIN, CONN. — 54 MAIN TEL. 325

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO. — Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning — Call 364 — Branch Offices 96 W. Main St. 398 Main St 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn. — Plant 415 W. Main St. New Britain, Conn.

Anna Borg's Corset Shop — Corsets and Brassieres — Authorized Agent for Camp Corsets — 9 Court Street Phone 686

ART JONES — Men's Wear — 33 West Main Street Phone 1158 — New Britain, Conn.

'blue coal' — FUEL OIL · COKE — Household Fuel Corp. — 24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN

Phillips Store — COSMETICS PERFUMES TOILET ARTICLES — 47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN — Engravers — GREETING CARDS COSTUME JEWELRY — Chapel Street at the Taft

"JOHN" — Your Hairdresser — Individuality in Permanent Waving — 39 Center Street 5-4323

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2311 9 a. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS — RUGS — Domestic and Orientals — Washed, Stored and Repaired — M. H. KEBABIAN, INC. — 71 Elm Street 5-9743

ELI MOORE — Fashion Headquarters for YOUNG NEW HAVEN — 942 Chapel Street

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-6871. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS — Clothiers and Furnishings — TWO STORES — Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR — Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced — EMERSON & ELWOOD — 43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

Fall Enna Jetticks — AAAA to EEE—$5.00 to $6.50 — ARNOLD'S — 64 Wall Street Bishop Bldg.

The HOUR PRESS — Book and Commercial Printing — 34 Wall Street Norwalk, Conn. — Telephone 6-6854

SWANSDOWN FASHIONS for Women and Misses — Exclusive With Us! — See Our Windows! — JACOBY'S — 12-14 North Main Street, So. Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc. — Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc. — 104 WALL STREET NORWALK

GOULD'S — SMART CORSETRY — GRADUATE CORSETIERE — NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION — JEWELRY — BAGS — LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES — 4 NO. MAIN ST 90 NORWALK

Special HALLMARK Cards — for Men in the Service — Donnelly's — 31 Washington Street South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7838, 1 to 9 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STEAM LAUNDRY STAMFORD — Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning — PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Craigleigh Coats — exclusive with us in Stamford — Moltasch & Son — 278-280 MAIN STREET

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-6291. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc. — "Waterbury's Dependable Store" — To complete your informal Wardrobe — All-wool Sweaters in a wide range of pastel shades — Sizes 34 to 40. Price 3.98 to 7.98

Warm and Bright Wool Dresses — Slim, well-tailored frocks of soft wool fabrics, in gay colors. — 28-36 EAST MAIN STREET

Have you seen our stock of TABLE CLOTHS? — Ever so many gay, colorful combinations—all such long wearing qualities. $1.69 to $2.69 each — The Miller & Peck Co. — Watertown Waterbury Chamblee

J. H. Roberts and Associates — ENGINEERS · Consultation and Design — Machinery, Tools, Buildings — P. O. Box 1525, Waterbury, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

HOWLAND-HUGHES — "Waterbury's Friendly Department Store" — "BACK THE ATTACK" — BUY WAR BONDS

BRIGHT YOU ARE — AND WARM, TOO — in our new wool dresses — Sugenheimers — 66 BANK STREET

Maryland — ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY — Real Estate Rentals—Insurance — 9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

WINDOW SHADES VENETIAN BLINDS — Estimates Without Obligation — Howard R. Oler Harry M. Tillman — AMERICAN SHADE CO. — 864 N. Howard Street VErnon 5891

Victor Musical Masterpieces — Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request. — G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY — 327 North Charles Street Lexington 3733

Present Conditions Make Custom Clothes a Better Investment than Ever. With smart British Woolens more difficult to obtain . . . skilled workmen busy . . . and quality production always requiring time . . . it is wise economy to anticipate your clothing needs now. The enduring quality and texture of our choice selection of new Fall Woolens is worthy of your early response. BENTZ & GALTON, Merchant Tailors — Plaza 5140 — 111 W. Saratoga Street — CHAS. F. GALTON Associate FRED W. MENGERS, SR.

Power Plant Equipment — Pumps, Traps, Steam Reducing Valves. Combustion Control Equipment. Gauges and Instruments Repaired. — KONE ENGINEERING CO. — 11 West 25th Street Phone Belmont 0128 — Awnings Window Shades — Curtain Rods Venetian Blinds — STURDIFOLD AWNINGS & SHADE CO., Inc. — 1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010

New York — ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8784 daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A CHARGE ACCOUNT — Gives you the use of our convenient, easy-to-use — CHARGA-PLATE — WHITNEY'S — The MOST for Your Money

BRILLIANT FALL FLOWERS — Danker — 121 NO. PEARL STREET PHONE 3-4283

INSULATION — for your attic will help you consume less of our coal or oil. — John T. D. Backburn, Inc. — Fuel and Building Materials

Edythe Marguerite Studio — Featuring — Greeting Cards—Hosiery — Hand Styled Aprons — 573 New Scotland Ave. Phone 20580 — 10 A. M.-9:30 P. M. WEEK DAYS

"Correct Attire for Men and Boys" — McMANUS & RILEY — 49-51 State Street

Honigsbaum's — Maiden Lane at James — SELECT FALL SPORTSWEAR — COATS · DRESSES · HATS

AUBURN

GIRLS — Coat Sets — Coats — Snow Suits — A grand variety. — ★ — THE BIG STORE — AUBURN, N. Y.

Ockenden Dairy — Golden Guernsey Milk — 117 DUNNING AVENUE — Auburn's Finest Dairy Products — PHONE 2960

NEW YORK

BALDWIN

It's New It's Delicious It's Good for You — NU-KERNEL BREAD — HEIM'S BAKERY

BAY SHORE—Islip

Islip Coal & Feed — Coal Coke Fuel Oil — You'll Like Our Weigh — Phones: Bay Shore 1139 Islip 1122 — MAIN STREET

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Triphone 6-6021 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Showing of Fall Shoes for Women — I. Miller — Mademoiselle, by Carlisle — Foot Saver — Florsheim — Dr. Locke — Health Spot — PARLOR CITY SHOE CO. — 40 COURT STREET

OWN YOUR OWN! — Enjoy better living and save money besides. Live in your own home. An F. H. A. Loan will finance it on a basis suited to income. Like paying rent, except that the payments lead eventually to debt-free ownership. Let us show you how easily you can do it. — Buy war stamps and bonds. — BINGHAMTON SAVINGS BANK — 68-80 EXCHANGE STREET

Douglas Coal & Supply Co. — Anthracite Coal and Building Supplies — Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time — 343 Grand Ave., Johnson City, N.Y. — PHONE 72349

MAIL GIFTS NOW — Your Christmas package to that boy of yours in the Navy must be mailed by November first. The quickest place to shop for suitable gifts is in McLean's Post Exchange on the street floor. — McLEAN'S

V . . . — SPA — 32 MAIN STREET — SOUTH SIDE . . . — Spa — 1191 VESTAL AVENUE — Home of Liberty Ice Cream — Good Food Popular Prices

WEAR Northrup's Quality Shoes — Expert Fittings — 237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS — Grade A Milk — Grade A Guernsey Milk — Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs — Cloverdale Ice Cream — Phone Binghamton 2-3261 Est. 1900 — Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc. — We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY THE NOSEGAY — 65 Pondfield Road — We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

STUDIO ARCADE HAIRDRESSER, INC. — 10 Studio Arcade, Station Plaza West — All Beauty Services — Sara H. Fry Bronxville 2-3163

BELLIS PHARMACY — for — Cosmetics and Parfums — 116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food — Pondfield Market, Inc. — 66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0155—2-0154

MEHRLUST'S — GIRDLES — HOSIERY — LINGERIE — 64 Pondfield Road BR. 2-1200

EVERTS-BARTHEN — O. H. BARTHEN, Prop. — DRUGGISTS — Extensive Line of Cosmetics — Parkway Rd., corner Palmer Ave. — Tel. Bronxville 2-1271—2624

HOBLIN'S — for — Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper, Paints and Hardware — 94 Kraft Avenue

SEE NEXT PAGE

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NEW YORK

BUFFALO

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Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
PHONE GArfield 0078

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Duart" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Down Beauty Shoppe
Dykes Dire's Apts., 7200 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking
Remodeling, Restyling, Relining
Prices Reasonable
42 West Chippewa St. Cleveland 8335

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

BUFFALO—Hamburg

Guernsey—Jersey
MILK and CREAM
Butter—Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese
Phone Triangle 2310
QUINBY DAIRY

CORTLAND

Pecks'
Central Avenue Phone 1230

Texaco Certified Service
Lubrication Washing
Accessories
Havoline Oil Texaco Oil
JOHN W. LUTHER
Pt. Watson and Church Streets

FAR ROCKAWAY

DEL-FANT SHOE SHOP
Matrix and Foot Rest Shoes for Women
Official Boy Scout Shoes
Genuine Foot Form Shoes
1026 Central Ave. Far Rockaway
Far Rockaway 3-6011

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

TEL CEDARHURST 6040
Ask Cappus Modern Efficiency
Hygienic Rug Cleaning Co.
JOHN AMLERY, Prop.
Repairing • Weaving • Storing
371 CHESTNUT ST. CEDARHURST, L. I.

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Flushing 9-2551. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUPER SHELL
and the
New Golden Shell
MOTOR OIL
Brothers Service Station
41-45 Main Street Fl. 9-8104

HATS—MADE TO ORDER—
READY TO WEAR
"JOAN"
Exclusive Millinery
REMODELING
162-04 NORTHERN BLVD.

TWEEDS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
ACCESSORIES
37-05 Main Street Ind. 3-2130

We Buy and Sell Used Rugs
Cleaning, Washing, Shampooing, Dyeing, Repairing of Rugs and Carpets Demothed. Fire and Theft Insurance.
E. J. CLARK CARPET CLEANING CO.
137-44 Northern Blvd.
FL. 3-0400 or BA. 9-0123
Great Neck Branch Imperial 510

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds—Expert Tree Trimming—Evergreens—Shrubs—Trees
Bulbs—Grading—Seeding
Entire Charge Taken
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Da. 9-0430

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HARDWARE
AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS
150-34 14th Avenue Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Boulevard 8-7063. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

RADIO REPAIRS
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BERKLEY'S Inc. 1935
Call Stanton-Eldorado
JAMAICA 6-1700 BOULEVARD 8-2400
HAVEMEYER 9-4000 FLUSHING 9-4000
Main Office and Laboratories
111-21 QUEENS BLVD. (70th Ave.)

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Leslie's
Dresses — Coats — Suits
"Fifth Avenue Fashions Brought to Forest Hills"
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST.
OPEN EVENINGS

NEW GARDENS LAUNDRY
"GOOD LAUNDERING"
MODERATE PRICES
We specialize in curtains with no pin holes.
Boulevard 8-0830 107-27 Metropolitan Ave.

BOULEVARD 8-4700-1
LYONS GALLERIES, Inc.
Distinctive Decorative Accessories for the Home
CONTINENTAL BUILDING
CONTINENTAL AVE. and AUSTIN ST.
FOREST HILLS, N. Y.

Shelbourne Garage
Storage, Greasing, Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FREEPORT

Always Pleased to Serve
BEIER'S
FOR HALLOWEEN
Famous Candies and Ice Cream
30 W. Merrick Rd. Near Church St.
Telephone Freeport 1874

Victory Vanilla Ice Cream
AT
VIEBROCK'S
OF COURSE
40 South Main Street, Freeport
Sodas • Luncheo • Candies

MIDDENDORF BROS.
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Crating
172-194 No. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 5010

COLD WEATHER Means WARM CLOTHES
ARE YOURS READY?
Have Them Serviced by
C. V. Boller Co.
Quality Cleaners
70 So. Grove St. Tel. Freeport 3000

GLOVERSVILLE

Your Savings Account
Insured Up to $5,000
Chartered by the U. S. Government
GLOVERSVILLE FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
52 North Main Street
GLOVERSVILLE NEW YORK

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
See
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 North Main St. Phone 3040

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY
When you buy Holeproof Hosiery you buy one of the finest brands obtainable at the price. We feature Holeproof exclusively!
THE MARTIN & NAYLOR COMPANY

The New Fall
FOOT REST ENNA JETTICK
and BETTY BARRETT SHOES
are here for your inspection.
Charles W. Brookins
60 North Main Street

Quality Hunting Clothing
H. I. ABDELLA & SONS
7-11 CHURCH STREET

New Line of
WINTER COATS
Button in, fur lined and Chesterfield also Fur Fabric
SMARTWEAR
3 W. FULTON STREET, GLOVERSVILLE

Crossword Quiz Answers

P	A	I	N	T	E	R								
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GREAT NECK

North Shore's Smartest Shop
Louise Allen, Inc.
113 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK, N. Y.
Great Neck 7211
Dresses Sportswear

MURPHY'S
Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

R. A. PYLE LETTER SHOP
Christmas Cards
Stationery and Gifts
9 Station Plaza Great Neck 2920

QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO.
Keep your home in good condition.
We Have a Good Stock of Needed Material.
FOUR LOCATIONS
Bayside 9-1100 Flushing 9-3200
Flushing 9-1066 Imperial 207

HEMPSTEAD

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Telephone: Hempstead 6346-J. Hours: daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
"Back the Attack"
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

Pick Your
FALL OUTFIT
from
Carol Green's
large stock of
COATS—SUITS
ACCESSORIES
HEMPSTEAD—FREEPORT

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
CANDIES STATIONERY
EXQUISITE TOILETRIES
BACK THE ATTACK
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
Florists
BACK THE ATTACK
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
BUY WAR BONDS
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
285 Front Street Hempstead 1084

Furnace Pipe, Cement, and Supplies, Fireplace Equipment, Insulating Material, Weather Stripping
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
278 Front Street
BUY BONDS

FALL PREVIEW
Glamour Coats, Suits, Dresses, Gowns
FREDERICK'S
"Because . . . It's Sure to Fit"
(Sizes as small as 9)
264 Fulton Avenue Hemp. 26

PETERSEN STORAGE BATTERY CO., Inc.
324 FULTON AVENUE
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 768
Philco Home and Car Radio
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
Scientific Motor Tune-Ups
on Weidenhoff Motor Analyzer

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

ITHACA

SWEDISH GLASS
Lovely Bowls and Vases in Orrefors
$5.00 to $15.00
Buy War Bonds
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
Jewelers
Phone 2177 126 E. State St.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
SATWATERS
everything to eat

ITHACA
(Continued)

Rothschild's
There will be so many cards you will want to send this Christmas, more than ever before. Some will go overseas, some in the States, but wherever they go, you'll want them to be personalized with your name. Order your Christmas cards now. Four to six weeks' delivery.
It's Rothschild's for Personalized Cards
Street Floor

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: HA 6-3000. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12:30 noon, 1:30 p. m. to 5 p. m. Wed., Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED C. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIERS
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
Repairing Cleaning, Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food, Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-03 Northern Blvd. NE 9-0731, 0732, 0733

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8068
Day Telephone Havemeyer 4-3700

Established 1896
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—HAvemeyer 9-4388

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Florists
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE BON TON
L. CANTOR, Prop.
Misses' and Women's Outer Apparel
89-21 165TH STREET, JAMAICA
Around corner from Valencia Theatre

Refresh Your Rooms
Quality upholstering, mattress renovating, made-to-order draperies, slip covers, living room suites at moderate cost.
Manchester Upholstering Company
89-64 165th Street Rep. 9-0880
3 Doors North of Jamaica Avenue
Est. 1912 House of Honest Values

Smart-form
FASHION FOUNDATIONS
Barclay Custom Made Bras, Girdles, Corsets, Belts
164-17 Jamaica Ave.
Tel. Rep. 9-7779

MILLINERY STUDIO
LOUISE
HATS
Made to Order *Ready Made*
165-21 Hillside Ave. Rep 9-8217

Tel. Jamaica 6-8520 Eve. Appointments
ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
89-14 163rd Street

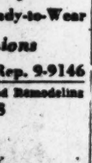
SMART MILLINERY SHOP
Fall and Winter Hats
Made-to-Order Ready-to-Wear
Exclusive Fashions
89-76 165 St. Rep. 9-9146

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine fur collection at smart fur-ther save.

DOMESTIC PAINT CO.
Paint Wallpaper
Art Supplies
214-71 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village
Branch 89-61 162 St., Jamaica

KENMORE

GLAD RAGS
'for the woman who cares'
Ladies' Wearing Apparel
Dresses, Hosiery, Lingerie and Sportswear
3004 DELAWARE AVENUE



KENMORE
(Continued)

Merkel & Hart
DIAMONDS SILVERWARE
Elgin Watch Specialists
2980 Delaware Avenue Da. 6800

Men's Wear **KRAUS INC.** Boys' Togs
Rugby Sweaters
Mallory Hats
Knit-ex Topcoats
Englishtown Suits
2974 Delaware Ave. *Buy War Bonds*

Park Terrace Dress Shoppe
DRESSES
Wool, Crepe, Jersey
Juniors', Misses', Women's and half sizes
$8.98 up to $19.98

LARCHMONT

THE CLOTHES LINE
DRESS AND APRON SHOP
Women's Fall Dresses, Misses' Jumpers
Also
Interesting, Different Whole Grain Foods, Cakes, Crackers, Cereals, Preserves, Fruits
1965A PALMER AVENUE

Tel. Larchmont 2-0156
Larchmont Centre Tailors
CLEANERS — FURRIERS
Rothblatt & Stern, Inc.
1941 PALMER AVENUE

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Pool Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LYNBROOK

AL VAN ROON'S
Grand Assortment of
ACCESSORIES
for Your Fall Outfit
Hosiery—Costume Jewelry
Handbags—Gloves—Sportswear
28 ATLANTIC AVENUE

LYNBROOK—Malverne

DRESSES
CREPES AND SHEERS
PASTEL AND DARK SHADES
Reasonably Priced
Varnie Shop
302 Hempstead Avenue, Malverne

MAMARONECK

Tel. Mamaroneck 1380
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
COAL—FUEL OIL—HARDWARE
BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—LUMBER
101 East Post Road

Ditman's
Smart Corsetry
Skillful Fitting
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
223 Mamaroneck Avenue

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty Lentheric, Matchabelli
MAMARONECK AVENUE 017

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
Sales • And • Service
Telephone Manhasset

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

MANHASSET FLORIST
Flowers for all occasions by Wire
Large selection of flower containers
Irene Kaufman 456 Plandome Rd.
Tel. Manhasset 760

MOUNT VERNON

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 9-2424 27 So. 6th Avenue

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH
COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
207 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1021 Pelhamdale Avenue, Pelham

LUGBAUER & SONS
Professional
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Fine Invisible Mending and Refinishing
10 N. Second Avenue
Mt. V. 9-0970, 9235

COATS SUITS DRESSES
PEGGY
FROCKS
All Sizes 9-20, 38-46
Moderate Prices, 4.99 up
10 South Fourth Avenue

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Mount Vernon 4-0500. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEWBURGH

MOE MEYER STORE
Famous for Millinery since 1893
37 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0025. Hours: 12 noon to 5 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
H. HEAT PREMIUM FUEL OIL
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

Kathryn Hayes
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. New Rochelle 3-7000
26 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Expert Corset Fitters
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
also
Sportswear — Dresses — Suits
Gloves — Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
323 MAIN STREET

Leaf's
FINE FURS
506 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LENOX
Wedding Rings
Silver Jewelry
Repairs Conscientiously Made
D. W. SIMPSON
490 MAIN STREET

LIEBMAN'S
Headquarters For Nationally Known Quality
CHILDREN'S APPAREL
510 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(CORNER CHURCH STREET)

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Bronx

Mildred Beauty Salon
55-57
West Fordham Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone South 8-9000 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2130 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave.
BUckminster 4-1227 BUckminster 7-4560
5 Snyder Ave., nr Brooklyn Edison

The Green Lantern Gift Shop
Shop early for a fine selection of Christmas Cards and Gifts
668 Nostrand Avenue
Telephone NEvins 8-2777

L. CURTH & SONS
ESTAB. 1876
Local and Long Distance Moving and Storage
244-250 Marion Street
Telephone GLenmore 2040

Tel. Flbsh. 9-0044, 9-0045
Callas Bros. Florists

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

HARRY BROWN
DIAMONDS - JEWELRY
WATCH REPAIRING
Diamonds Set While You Wait
620 Nostrand Avenue Tel. St. 3-2134
Between Dean and Pacific Streets

ELIZABETH CULLIMORE
Graduate Corsetiere
CAMP
Agency for Camp Corsets
Expert Fitting — Lingerie — Hosiery
738 Nostrand Avenue ST. 6-2021

Bx. 2-0201 912 Flushing Ave. NE 9-0400
opp. Erasmus High School Cor. St. Johns Pl.

Feinberg & Price
Brooklyn
Fashionable Ladies' Shoes
Since 1926

NEW YORK CITY
Borough of Manhattan

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
345 Columbus Ave., New York City
874 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn
Main 4-0028-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled
RE 5-2400 Estab. 1897

Watson & Co.
JEWELERS
2-8 MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

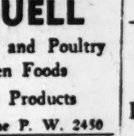
PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 100 Ronkonkoma 140
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PELHAM

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2020

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-2020 211 WOLF'S LANE

PELHAM 8-0330
A. Arrhigian
Interior Decorating
Upholstering
Slip Covers

197 SPARKS AVE. PELHAM 65, N. Y.

Whitman's and Schrafft's Candies
Keep fresh in our Refrigerated Candy Cabinet
LUNCHEONETTE
PELHAM PHARMACY
C. RUSSELL
1 Fifth Ave., Pelham 65, N. Y. Pel. Pelham 8-1883

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PELHAM 8-0078
M. K. MANOOKIAN
NATIVE EXPERTS
RUGS
Cleaned—Repaired—Stored—Moth Treated
Work Done by Hand—Open Air Drying
190 Sparks Avenue at Wolf's Lane

Radio and Bendix Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
Electric Appliance Repairs
Kolb & Crawford
Wolf's Lane Pelham 8-0792—8-3287

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE

VAN DYK
R. Witsork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3523-W

For Good Food
V I S I T
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

E. V. GRANT
WALLPAPER
PAINTS
LINOLEUMS
WINDOW GLASS
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
327 MAIN STREET
PHONE 613

"It's COAT Month at WALLACE'S"
WINDSOR DRESS SHOPPE
372 MAIN STREET
Imported Gabardine Suits in Colors

Keep Well, Keep Warm
Winter Coats Suits
Wool Dresses Sportswear
BAUER'S 260 Main St.

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
"Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere"

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Look!
LUCKEY'S
Will be open
Friday Nights to 9
We have resumed our "Open House" policy to provide extra shopping hours for the convenience of those who do not have time to shop by day. We feel sure that this announcement will meet with wide approval by the thousands of loyal people who took advantage of this extra shopping time in the past.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

HARRY'S
Fashion for Young Folks
252-254 MAIN STREET
COATS—COAT AND LEGGING SETS
by "BAMBURY"
Warm, Sturdy Fabrics
Well tailored and smartly styled
Sizes 2 to 6 and 7 to 14

QUEENS VILLAGE

Forward America!
IRV & LEW
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129
QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.
MAY WAR TRIUMPH LEAD TO VICTORY IN PEACE

FAYS
Scientific Corseting
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

Remodeling Repairing
Regina
Furriers Since 1907
Ready Made and Custom Coats to Order
221-17 Jamaica Ave. Missouri 7-1910
A SHOP ALSO AT ROCKVILLE CENTER

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Vir. 7-5133, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

Phone Vi. 9-8360
The Smart Shop
Millinery
OUR ONLY STORE
106-13 Jamaica Avenue
Bet. 106th and 107th Streets

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., Corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-3630

Established 23 Years Virginia 9-8776
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose
—Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

DOCTROW'S
Corsets Sportswear
Lingerie Gloves
113-01 Jamaica Avenue Vi. 9-5440

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Plesser & Sons
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
McGregor Sportswear
Jarman Shoes—Stetson Hats
91-05 Jamaica Ave. at 91st St.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Genesee 6260-R, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do you want Personal Service and Sound Insurance Protection? Our Policies Fit Every Pocketbook
Ask About Our Plan
Geo. Dietrich Co., Inc.
Stone 73
George Dietrich, President
J. E. Hasselwander, Treasurer

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

SEE J. E.
GOUTREMOUT
When You Want to Buy, Sell or Rent
REAL ESTATE
803 Union Trust Main 3390

For Highest Quality
HOME INSULATION
Use EAGLE MINERAL WOOL
— Call L. F. Warner for —
Free Estimate
Fuel Saving Up to 40%
Immediate
LAUBE ELEC. CORP.
Stillwater 2100-J or Stone 101

SEE NEXT PAGE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
488 Portsville Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

J. E. Thompson
WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE
Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

WEEKS HOUSE
Grace Howe Weeks
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1220 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7000

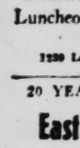
20 YEARS OF FAIR DEALING
East Side Auto Parts
New and used replacement parts
545 Broadway, Monroe 6930

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 87
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3700 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8562
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN

MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Mallory Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 No. Park Ave. RVC 3040

Telephone Rockville Centre 3845—3846
STADTLANDER'S
COMPLETE MARKET
Lowest Priced Service Market in Town
947-949 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

SCARSDALE

War Worker or Bond Seller by Day
Still at Her Best at Night!
Come to us for a conveniently located, well-stocked selection of ready-to-wear. Select at leisure in a few moments near home.
Mead's — Scarsdale
MAIN FLOOR READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENTS

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 904

Beaux Arts Beauty Salon
Russell
formerly of Antoine de Paris Saks 5th Avenue
61 GARTH ROAD SCARSDALE 2097

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

GOOD DAIRY PRODUCTS
Homogenized Vitamin D or Regular Milk
Buttermilk • Cottage Cheese • Soured Cream • Dari-Rich Chocolate Drink
Freshway Orange Drink
AMSTERDAM DAIRY
315 Clinton Street Phone 6-3081

Barneys
for
FURNITURE

ST. ALBANS

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
200-19 Linden Blvd. Laurelton 5-2207
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Whatever your insurance needs we can supply them or give counsel

NEW YORK

ST. ALBANS
Springfield Gardens

C. G. FRANKLIN, Inc.
Hardware—Builders' Supplies
AGENT FOR
Devoe and Raynolds Paints and Varnishes, Rezoil Oil Burners and Equipment.
SPRINGFIELD GARDENS, L. I.
Phone Laurelton 8-1179

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4861 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FALL NEEDS
Fall Bulbs, Flowering Plants, Plant Tubs, Reed, Raffia, Chair Cane, Flower Pots, Fruit Preservers and Crackers, Cider Mills, Kegs and Jugs, Crocks, Corn Poppers
Dog food. Everything for the Farm, Garden and Lawn. Tropical and Gold Fish. Visit our Pet Department.
F. H. EBELING
210 So. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.

L. A. WILSON
General Insurance
332 West Onondaga Street
TEL. 5-4136

Loftus Millinery Studio
PATTERN HATS—REMODELING—BLOCKING
606 Setts Bldg. Phone 6-7290

ALTHEA A. WHITESIDE
947 Lancaster Ave. Tel. 6-3787
Teacher of Piano

RED & WHITE STORE
917 E. GENESEE STREET
GROCERIES—BAKED GOODS
FRUIT—VEGETABLES
Charles S. Taylor, Owner

EDWARD JOY CO.
ESTABLISHED 1875
Heating—Plumbing—Electric and Refrigeration
TELEPHONE 2-0535
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

KINNEY'S BAKERY, Inc.
Red and White Groceries
Bread, Pies, Cakes, Cookies
Corner State and Colvin
TEL. 4-7920—4-9440

Home Food Co.
Cafeteria and Bakery
113 S. Salina

FLOWERS
Telephone 2-8137
FREDERICK W. BULTMANN
University Block 124 E. Washington St.

HEAR the ORGATRON
The Perfect Organ for Church or Home
Sold only at
Godard Piano Co.
527 S. Warren Street Second Floor

Personalized Service
at PARK-BRANNOCK'S MILLINERY SALON
MATRON, MISS TWEEN-TEEN STYLES
Agnes L. Brown, Personal Consultant
Second Floor

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson Street Tel. 2-2167

E. A. HOLZWARTH
Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
Tel. 6-2121 1004 Lancaster Ave.
MONARCH FOODS

Slip Cover, Drapery and Upholstery Fabrics
MILL END SHOP
393 South Warren Street
Opp. Onondaga Hotel

When You Need
GOOD PRINTING
Phone 3-3360
Kenneth B. Green
Liverpool Road and Greenpoint Avenue

Spencer Corsets
Individually designed and fitted.
MRS. FLORENCE AVERY
Registered Spencer Corsetiere
804 E. Genesee Street Tel. 4-3544

ACME RADIO SERVICE
Roy C. Stage Est. 1923
Radio Sets and Public Address Systems
265 Erie Blvd. W. Phone 2-8686

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

UTICA

Get Set for Winter
You'll be spending more time in your home from now on, so why not get some new things to make it just as cheerful as possible. Also, this is the time to get yourself and your family set for winter with the proper apparel. Use our Convenient Credit and Layaway Plans.
Boston Store—Utica, N. Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-5175

DAWES & JUDKINS, Inc.
Rugs—Carpets
Linoleum
The Store of a Thousand Coverings
710 Charlotte Street Tel. 4-4918

Gifts Leather Goods Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
240 Genesee Street

ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
266 Genesee Street Tel. 2-2163

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1221. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday and Monday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Agents for
Matrix
and
Treadeasy Shoes
WHITE'S 99 Main St.
Hardware, Paints and Varnishes, Housewares, Lighting Fixtures, Linoleums, Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
Visit Our Modern Wallpaper Showroom
20 Martine Ave. W. P. 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

All Your Musical Needs Can Be Met at
HUNTS
14 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 800
Open Evenings

A Strong Local Bank Serving Local Needs
THE CITIZENS BANK of White Plains, N. Y.
130 Main St., White Plains, N. Y.
PHONE W. P. 9500
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

DRUSS-POEMER DRUG
Main St., cor. Mamaroneck Ave.
Largest Westchester Distributors of Helena Rubinstein beauty aids. And all those other things you have become accustomed to buying in a drug store.

When you want flowers call
White Plains 2222-2221
Westchester Florists
"We telegraph flowers"
Established 1919 154 Main St.

GILT EDGE DAIRY
86 Lake St. White Plains
ESTAB. 1900

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726 Mamaroneck 5845
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

Emmadine Farms
Direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

YONKERS

THE BEST BY TEST
COAL
FUEL OIL
HUDSON FUEL CO.
49 Main Street Yonkers 5-4900

THE BEST IN WINTER COATS
SCHILLER'S
29 PALISADE AVENUE

Exclusively for Men
• DE ROBERTS •
BARBER SHOP
This thoroughly masculine department is a great favorite with men. The most modern equipment. Telephone service at every chair.
47 Main St. Tel. Yon. 3-6435

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun— Burr Shafer

"I'm hungry enough to eat a horse— Wait! I didn't mean that!"

Daily Anecdote

Bovine Engineer

The Chicago millionaire, C. K. G. Billings, built himself a beautiful home on the heights overlooking the Hudson River at the upper end of Manhattan Island. It was necessary to construct a roadway up a steep and rocky hill to the house, and Billings consulted a friend concerning the best way to accomplish the task.

"You aren't in a great hurry, are you?" inquired the friend.

"No," replied Billings.

"Then I'll tell you what to do," said the other. "If you want the job done right, put one of your cows on that land and give her time to lay out a path up that hill. Trust her to find the easiest and most comfortable grade."

Billings accepted the suggestion, and today an asphalt highway follows the winding path laid out by the bovine engineer.

Stamp Notes

(A P Features)

Poland's Government-in-Exile will issue a new set of eight stamps for use on Polish merchant and war ships, the Polish Telegraph Agency reports. Polish postal service was re-established by the exiled government in London Dec. 15, 1941, under terms of the Universal Postage Convention when a set of eight stamps were released for use of Polish seamen. The 1941 set, portraying Poland at war and under German occupation, is now almost exhausted, according to information reaching the Polish Telegraph Agency from London.

In addition to illustrating the Polish war effort since 1939, the new series of stamps will also portray Poland's underground movement. The set is scheduled to appear Nov. 1.

Values and descriptions of the new stamps, as received from London, are:

Five groszy—Portrays a Wellington bomber of a Polish Coastal Command squadron attacking a German U-boat in the Atlantic. This stamp illustrates an actual battle in which the Polish fliers sank a U-boat in the Bay of Biscay in June, 1942. The squadron honored is credited with sinking seven Nazi submarines.

Ten groszy—Depicts the Polish merchant navy in convoy with two sailors training a Lewis machine gun on a German bomber which is attacking the convoy.

25 groszy—A symbolic picture of an anti-tank gun in action during the battle of France.

55 groszy—Portrays the part played by Polish forces in the battle of Norway. The design, described as particularly attractive, shows two soldiers perched on a rock above Narvik fjord.

75 groszy—Commemorates Poland's role in the Middle East campaign and particularly in defense of Tobruk during the 1941 siege. The stamp shows four Polish soldiers returning from a desert patrol with their leader saluting a passing British tank.

80 groszy—Portrays the last visit in June, 1943, of the late General Wladyslaw Sikorski, leader of the Polish armed forces, to Poland's Middle East forces shortly before he was killed in a plane crash at Gibraltar. General Sikorski is pictured in tropical uniform as he talks to Polish soldiers.

One zloty—Unique in philatelic history, this and the eighth stamp of the set honors Poland's underground in the German-occupied motherland. The one zloty value shows Polish patriots destroying a railway track in a forest with two men loosening rails while a third tensely stands guard, revolver in hand.

One and one-half zloty — Portrays the printing "department" in the loft of a building of the underground newspaper "Rzeczpospolita Polska," or "Polish Republic." According to the London report, this paper has a circulation of 20,000 and has turned out as many as four editions a day despite German Gestapo opposition.

STAMPS
FREE CATALOG — Send postcard for illustrated list of 77 popular Whitman Coin Holders and Handbook of U. S. Coins. Learn how these two-purpose accessories can double your coin collecting enjoyment. WHITMAN PUBLISHING CO., Dept. 1304, Racine, Wis.

In Lighter Vein

On With the Noise

During a performance of modern music in New York, a member of the audience jumped into the orchestra and started to create a disturbance. He was ejected and the original disturbance was resumed. —Exchange.

Never Mind the Weather

"You'll really marry me, darling!" exclaimed the enraptured young man. He proceeded: "And when we are married, the dark clouds will roll away, the sky will—"

"Don't make it a weather forecast—kiss me," said the practical girl.—Tit-Bits.

Worried

At one R. A. F. station, every time a plane took off, the cook's dog dashed along the runway in pursuit.

"Does your dog always do that?" asked a newly arrived officer.

"Yes, sir."

"Why?"

"I dunno, sir; but what worries me is what he's going to do with it when he catches one."—Answers.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Anti-Freeze Solutions Need Reconditioning If Used a Second Season?

The War Production Board warns motorists who have saved their last year's "permanent" anti-freeze solution that it would be a good idea to add a chemical inhibitor to prevent corrosion, before putting the solution back in their automobile, truck, or tractor for the coming winter.

It has been discovered that some types of anti-free lose their rust-inhibiting qualities and also may become acid after one season's use. An attempt to re-use them a second or a third season without treatment may allow the rust and acid to attack the metal parts of the engine.

To meet this difficulty new chemical inhibitors, some in liquid and some in powder form, have been devised to recondition the anti-freeze solution.

In general, the ethylene-glycol "permanent" type anti-freezes need reconditioning more than do the alcohol types, but the inhibitor may safely be used with any standard anti-freeze solution. It may even be used in the summer in conjunction with plain water, to prevent rusting of the engine parts.

The use of an inhibitor, it should be kept in mind, does not improve the anti-freeze qualities of the old solution. It merely restores the lost rust inhibitor and neutralizes any acid that may have formed.

It also is a good idea, before putting stored anti-freeze back in the radiator, to filter the solution to remove particles of rust and dirt.

And before depending on last year's anti-freeze solution for protection against winter's frigid blasts, it is wise to have the liquid tested to determine its freezing point. If fresh anti-freeze is needed to strengthen the solution, WPB suggests that the same type of anti-freeze be added (if you can get it) that was in the car previously.—W. P. Keasbey

Save That Seed

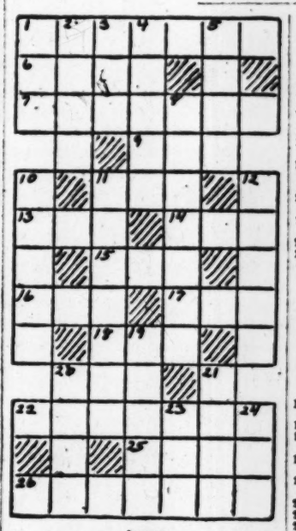
Unused farm, garden and flower seed can be saved for future use if reasonably dried and stored in tight tin boxes or glass jars where it will be protected against heat, insects and moisture absorption.

Wide World from United States Signal Corps

'What About Me, Sergeant?'

This pigeon-holed pup watches Sergeant Joe Flood of Spring City, Pa., sort mail at a regimental post office set up in the woods near Nashville, Tenn. The playful pet didn't quite understand that he shouldn't "mess around" with Uncle Sam's mail, so the sergeant files him away during rush hours.

Crossword Quiz



Across

1—The term "foreshorten" would be most likely to be used by a painter, aviator, or mariner—which?
6—What is a small wild ox allied to the buffalo?
7—What are the thin leather rings used to form water-tight joints in plumbing?
9—To employ.
11—What is a Danish county called?
12—Where is Smolensk (abbr.)?
14—Poltoo of Loar's poem enjoyed singing of what feathered creature?
15—Large cask is what?
16—What implement might be used to make a carom shot?
17—What river waters Engadine, picturesque Swiss valley.
18—Creek.
20—You are said to have lucky day if, when sewing what, you pick it up?
23—In captain nursery rhyme, what will be rocked by the wind (pl.)?
25—What is smallest Greek letter?
26—What do you call a type of excellence or perfection?

Down

1—Does a sragush have buds, paws, or fins (sing.)?
2—What is the singular of "Anakim"?
3—What are large Hawaiian hawks?
4—What was first name of Tate, British poet laureate?
5—What is the land of the Irish?
8—What is a republic of Europe on Baltic and Gulf of Finland?
10—What is a building and paving material made from clay?
11—Star stone is what?
13—Would you spend, plant, or roast an apteng?
19—In what country is Hindustani spoken?
20—What is the sailboat used by Malays in Pacific waters?
21—Who was Apollo's mother?
22—Bulky piece of timber.
24—What is name of a river of Poland?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— TWO IMPORTANT CONFERENCES WERE HELD IN EUROPE LAST TUESDAY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Rescue Squad*

By Le Pelley

WHAT ARE YOU DOING, SUSIE ..?
I'm CARVING A PUMPKIN FOR HALLOWEEN
WANT TO SEE IT?
OH MY... HALLOWEEN PUMPKINS SHOULDN'T BE SMILING !
WHAT CAN WE DO? I'VE ALREADY CARVED THE MOUTH...
Hmm.. MAYBE IF I TURNED IT UPSIDE DOWN..
NO CHARGE !
TUBBY... YOU'RE WONDERFUL..

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Buzzy WAS There!*

By Rodgers

"Just where is Buzzy?" I wagged as I caught up with Sponge-
"Right there in that window!" Sponge meowed-
"You mean here in the Pet Shop window?" I asked-
"You must mean he was here!" I added, for while there were plenty of kittens in the window, Buzzy wasn't among them

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Question Before the House*

By The Hagers

Jack's car, run by remote control,
Was set for some determined goal.
It went down Drakeville's streets so fast
That drivers yelled as we shot past.
Miss Lilly's house we speeded by.
"Above the wind, I heard her cry,
"Are there no traffic laws to stop
A mile-a-minute traffic cop?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Home-Front Hour of Decision

When the history of this war is written it will be a very unusual history indeed, and one contrary to the traditions of all other major wars, if it does not devote a large space to economic consequences. And it may very well be that in that account of the hardships experienced on the home fronts, and of the global fiscal dislocations, the month of October, 1943, will loom as the great turning point, as the month of decision.

For at about this precise moment, and no further distant than Washington, the heart-and-pocket-touching issue between a sound economy at home, in which the great lower and middle class are happily protected in their homes and dinner tables, or a cruelly disjointed economy with no such protection, is being decided. And the balance is precarious.

Consider the situation:

1. The question of whether there shall be taxes to absorb more of the inflationary gap is now nip and tuck in Congress and at the moment more tuck than nip.

2. Labor leaders of the country are calling at the White House to demand release from controls so wages can soar.

3. The whole plan to control food prices and encourage greater production hangs in the balance.

In those three integrated items, which you can see headlined almost any day, you have the visible picture. But there is an invisible one; held in the thoughts of individual Americans.

Partly this picture is compounded of a lessening public fear of inflation. Partly the picture includes a lack of enthusiasm for some of the very evident straw-clutching expedients the Roosevelt Administration has used in building its dam against inflation.

But above all these is the factor that can be summed up in the old axiom: "Get while the gettin's good."

Sometimes it would almost seem as if there were a carnival spirit about the war. Everybody—except the poor fighters and the white collar workers—are making money out of it. Wages are at an all-time peak, farm incomes are at their record top, corporation profits exceed even 1929. And everybody is clamoring for more.

There is a tragic unsoundness about this picture.

The basic fact is that the money being poured into man-hours and into mountains of war materials is not paid out for the goods of workaday capitalism. It is the people's money, raised, in effect, by mortgaging their homes and futures, to re-establish a humanitarian world. This money is not to be lightly bandied, or even used to attain secondary social gains, no matter how worthy. It is time for people to awake from their illusions and to see clearly what it is that is being spent and what it is that must be protected. It is clear enough what must be done.

For really efficient, economical conduct of the war now, for protection of homes now and assurance of jobs tomorrow, and for the sound economy that can mesh with gears of the other hemispheres, America today acutely needs: (a) to pay as much of the cost of the war now as humanly possible, and to absorb a good part of the surplus money, (b) to have workable controls on all prices, (c) to ration the scarcest goods, (d) to have available a certain margin, or subsidy, that can be used to increase production of essential short goods and foods where ceilings fail to get that production, (e) strict limitation on personal and corporate war profits with sound provision for sufficient reserves for postwar retraining and reconversion.

These are the needed things. We do not here argue over their form or over their relative effectiveness. The time is past for that, for every sign from Washington indicates the balance is turning simply on whether there shall be control or no control. That is why this is the hour of decision. That is why there had better be some heart-searching on the part of Americans. For if they are positive and united and vocal in their desire for a sound, progressive economy, the Washington picture will soon reflect their desire.

Main Street Saturday Night

Reports indicate that Saturday night on Main Street has come into its own again. For many years Saturday evening was an institution in country towns and county seats. But there were lean years for storekeepers when farm families had all the gasoline they needed. It was just a pleasant jaunt to the nearest city, 20 to 50 miles away.

Now it is different. Country stores are having a boom and the storekeepers are struggling with the familiar problems of manpower shortage and lack of stock.

After an early supper, Father shaves, bathes, and puts on his second-best suit while Mother and the girls in their second-best dresses, protected by big aprons, do the dishes. Mother has the pail of eggs ready, and a box of pound prints of butter. (Of course, you remember! That golden-colored spread you used to put on hot muffins and toast.) Many thrifty farm families still take produce to town to exchange.

At Johnson's General Store, Grain, Groceries, Hardware, and Notions, the actual trading does not take long. But the real spirit of Saturday night on Main Street is not the buying. It is the friendliness which prevails as one meets neighbors. It's the laughter and banter, the good memories of other times, the visiting and the catching up on the news of the countryside. Yes, and these significant days, it may be a handclasp of sympathy and an encouraging word.

Main Street on Saturday night is part of the heart of America.

Soldiers of Fortune

Lord Wavell, on the eve of his departure to India, revealed that he might have been an American if his grandfather had succeeded in establishing his claim to some land in Texas. In doing so he enrolled this ancestor in the company of soldiers of fortune, a body of men that has existed for a long time, done a great deal of work, and, in the main, got very little praise—though it is probably due to one of them that the Archbishop of York has been able to visit the Russian Patriarch in Moscow.

Lord Wavell's grandfather became Chief of Staff in the Mexican Army, a higher distinction than most soldiers of fortune achieve—though one of them gained possession of the 410-carat Pitt diamond and another was offered the island of Singapore as a free gift by a delighted Sultan of Johore, whose messenger, in a burst of annoyance, he had flung overboard in the Malay seas.

But none of these accomplished work of quite such lasting significance as the Balkan soldier who, as Constantine the Great, became the first Christian to sit on the throne of the Caesars, and whose establishment at Constantinople of a Christian fortress endured long enough to make possible the existence of a Christian church in Russia today.

German Crisis

Manifestly the German people had become weary of their propagandists' tales of "successful retreats." In Berlin today a retreat is no longer an "adroit disengagement" or a "withdrawal according to plan"; it is just a plain retreat. Some of the recent Russian break-throughs have even been reported as break-throughs. Apparently the purpose today is to rouse the Germans to desperate resistance by letting them feel more of the impact—particularly on the eastern front.

Possibly the German generals thought they could hold the Dnieper line. They counted on the rain, on their destruction of communications and supplies and on the fact that the Red Army, continually on the offensive since July, faced the task of crossing a broad river against fortified positions on higher ground. But the Russians have not halted. They have not waited for winter. They have overcome every obstacle, including the doubling of the length of some supply lines. The seemingly inexhaustible flow of their reserves has surprised and particularly alarmed the Germans.

With the Red Army having covered in three months half the distance from Kharkov to the Bessarabian border and threatening today to trap all the German forces remaining in the Crimea and the Dnieper Bend, the situation could hardly be hidden longer from the German people. The conferences convened by Hitler and Field Marshal Keitel are believed to have been impelled by this crisis.

Party leaders, fearing the effect on the home front of further reversals, have been asking the generals to hold in Russia at all costs. But the generals, fearing a larger disaster unless they draw back and shorten the line, have apparently preferred to risk a break in the home front, and it has been decided to call a retreat a retreat. Now Swedish correspondents in Berlin report morale lower than at any time since Stalingrad. How long can the German people take the increasing certainty of defeat?

Perpetual Motion

Our Readers Say—

Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor

"A Living Tribute"

It would seem an appropriate memorial to the men of the United Nations who have given their lives in Egypt, Libya, and North Africa, to plant a corresponding number of trees in those countries. Planting of olive trees not only would be a living tribute to the men but would help to revitalize the land, and do much to show the Arab and other indigenous peoples our practical desire to help the country. MOIRA V. BAINBRIDGE
London

Bond Buying by Churches

If every church in this country was to buy one bond a month for the duration it would be in the interest of both the country and the church, as in a great sense this is a Christian war. Millions could be raised every month this way, and they would come in very handy at this time for the Government and for the churches afterward.

T/5 ALEXANDER A. PHILLIPS
Camp Shanks, N. Y.

"Losses by Sabotage"

May I express my appreciation for your excellent and much-needed editorial expression, "American Losses by Sabotage"?

This true leaven can, and I am sure will, have far-reaching results. It seems to me that The Christian Science Monitor can render no greater service at this time than counteracting the false and determined thinking which would use editorial opportunity and legislative hearing to bring about either an American brand of fascism, a new conception of authoritarian order, or a supine wishful, unprotected state of being which it regards as peaceful. HARRY V. ROFF
Rochester, N. Y.

Frozen Rentals

May I call your attention to what appears to me to be a very serious situation in our country brought about by the arbitrary exercise of unconstitutional power by the OPA in the regulation of rentals? On June 1, 1942, all rentals in this district were retroactively "frozen" as of July 1, 1941, when so many were out of work and rentals low.

Within the same period, our population has very largely been increased by defense workers, the cost of food has gone up about 50 per cent, and the pay for the defense worker is far above the normal rate.

This amounts to class favoritism of the rankest kind, robbing one class of citizens for the benefit of another class.

Wichita, Kan. HENRY WARE ALLEN

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Mirror of World Opinion

$100 Hand-Painted Neckties!

A sales tax is a good remedy for inflation because it taxes spending. It is deflationary.

For the benefit of congressmen toying with the idea, their attention ought to be called to those $100 hand-painted neckties going like hotcakes in Detroit.

Any man has a right to pay $100 apiece for his neckwear if he wants to, but a more suitable subject for taxation we never saw.

These are free-spending times, which is why inflation threatens and why a sales tax, in our estimation, should be part of the wartime tax structure.—*Detroit News.*

Butter in Storage

We are now told the War Food Administration is about to cut its butter requirements by a third. That is to say, it expects 20 per cent of production instead of 30 per cent. We should say that 20 per cent ought to be ample as the total number of men in the service is less than 8 per cent of the population. More, Government butter in storage at the moment exceeds, we are told, 200,000,000 pounds, or 20 pounds for each service man—a fairly good back-log for the future. —*Gloversville (N. Y.) Republican.*

Second Klondike Boom

The Wide Horizon

By Fergus Hoffman

WHITEHORSE, Y. T.

Robert Service wrote once of the "strange things done in the midnight sun by the men who moil for gold," but the bard of the Yukon would sing a different tune were he to return to the Whitehorse of today. As crowded as it ever was in the days of the Klondike gold rush, Whitehorse has boomed ever since the United States Army began to build the Alaska Highway but the wave of prosperity brought about by the influx of troops and construction workers has not brought a return of the roisterous nocturnal turmoil of which the poet penned so many lyrical descriptions.

For one thing, there isn't any liquor in town. The Dominion Government dispensary has none to sell. Contractors have taken over the few beer parlors for office space; signs in the windows state, "This Is Not a Beer Parlor." Except for the motion picture houses, Whitehorse is a still and quiet village after 5 p. m., except when a heavy truck or Army jeep shares one of the wide streets with the wind that keeps the wooden-fronted buildings covered with gray, gritty dust.

* * *

There is a handful of restaurants, all of them doing capacity business throughout the day. Neatly lettered placards advertise a variety of steaks, ranging from breakfast steaks through filet Mignon at prices from $1 to $1.75. But right now there's a meat shortage, due to transportation difficulties, and the signs are meaningless. At the largest restaurant, the Whitehorse Inn Café, even ham and eggs at 75 cents proves to be Canadian bacon and eggs. Food rationing hasn't affected the restaurants, although patrons must ask for sugar to obtain it. Butter is ladled out generously, two large patties to a person, and more for the asking.

At the railway station, a large sign in Gothic letters urges one and all to "Back the Attack!" which happens to be what almost everyone in Whitehorse is engaged in doing. The Alaska Highway, a military road to feed matériel to American troops in Alaska, is the center, directly or indirectly, of all Whitehorse activity. The population, which had shrunk to 350 permanent residents before the war, now is numbered in the thousands and there are the troops stationed here on top of that. You wait in line for everything—a hotel room, a bath, a shave, stamps, groceries. There's always someone ahead of you and usually 20 more. Living quarters are at a premium. Even the cabin once occupied by Sam McGee, prototype of Service's famed ballad and later a Montana construction contractor, has been taken over for living quarters by a civilian construction company.

* * *

There isn't as much money in evidence in Whitehorse as elsewhere in Northland wartime boom towns. The Dominion Government, seeking to balance the disparity between American and Canadian wage scales, has asked the American contractors to withhold the favorable differential from U. S. employees' pay checks and credit it to them at their banks at home. Some companies already have instituted this program and others have indicated that they will follow.

The American workers like the plan, because it means they'll at least have that much money in the bank when they go home, and the Dominion likes it because it is a primary step toward preventing inflation and advantageous competitive bidding against the Canadians by the highly paid Americans. Although workers of both countries also allow for pay-roll deductions for war bonds, the Dominion's "collection at source" income tax plan is functioning and the Canadian worker now sees only a comparatively small percentage of his full pay check. If the U. S. adopts a similar pay-as-you-go program for its income taxes, there won't be many Alaska Highway workers flashing wads of folding money on pay day.

Meanwhile, you eat a 90-cent breakfast at the Whitehorse Inn Café, pay for it with a $10 American bill, and receive $10.10 in Canadian currency in exchange. If you're the type of person who is easily confused by the mysteries of foreign exchange, you can tip the waitress a dime to balance your books.

The Problem of Exiled Kings

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Allied policy towards their "governments-in-exile" has been jolted into the status of an acute problem by recent events in Yugoslavia and Greece. Some of it can be resolved at the Moscow conference, because some of the trouble in those two countries derives from a conflict between Russian and Anglo-American policy.

But much of it derives from the fact that during the years of German occupation the governments-in-exile have inevitably grown away from the people who remained at home. This is true of all of them to some extent, but of some much more than others.

The recognition of the various exile governments was made by both Washington and London under the stated provision that the liberated peoples should all be free at the right time to choose new governments of their own preference. While this moment of choice remained a hypothetical point in the future, there was no problem. The exile governments were a useful and necessary expedient. They were trustees of their national interests and custodians of the concept of their sovereignty.

But this moment of liberation is no longer hypothetical. For Yugoslavia and Greece it has become an imminent and early probability. And it may become equally so for others by Spring. An acute problem has therefore arisen as to the manner and timing of the shift of recognition from the actual exile governments to the people.

There are grave dangers in appearing to cling too long to the exiles. The German-sponsored charge in Greece that the Allies intend to reinstate King George has apparently been a major factor in the civil war which has broken out among the Greek patriots. King George has served the Allied cause loyally in exile. There are real obligations to him. Prime Minister Churchill has expressed a public hope that both he and King Peter of Yugoslavia will be restored to their thrones.

Yet it seems highly doubtful that the majority, or even a substantial minority, of the Greek people want King George back. He played a political role in the prewar years which deprived him of that immunity from domestic political considerations which is the strength of the English throne. King Peter of Yugoslavia was not directly involved in prewar politics, having been a boy at the time. He may have a slightly better chance, but that is dubious. His dynasty is Serbian and he inherits a resentment to the dynasty on the part of Croats and Slovenes.

In both of these cases, Anglo-American policy is torn between loyalty to the individuals who have worked on the outside for the Allied cause and the preferences and prejudices of those who have borne the burden of German occupation at home. To sustain the exiles too long will be resented and cause suspicion of attempting to thwart new popular movements and feelings. To act too quickly will be ingratitude.

Fortunately the problem is not so difficult in all cases. Both the Dutch and the Norwegian royal houses are sufficiently above domestic politics and sufficiently regarded among most of their subjects so that they will undoubtedly be welcomed back. In the case of those countries the question involves only the personnel of the Government as distinct from the royal houses. And the Dutch and Norwegian sovereigns are probably capable of choosing the moment to bring new people into their Cabinets with sufficient wisdom to avert any crisis.

In general there remains the danger that individuals will play on loyalties to defer the transition moment for their individual gain. The responsibility on London and Washington is heavy. If they seem to attempt to reimpose the exile governments against popular will, they will be wide open to the charge of using the argument of "law and order" to thwart new movements which have risen in the occupied countries, and which certainly in most cases, probably in all, are considerably to the left of the prewar governments. The exile governments could, in fact, be used as a weapon of reaction.

As a matter of information we can add that these considerations are appreciated at the State Department and that they are the subject of considerable and careful consideration today with the British Foreign Office.

The chances are that as a result London will curb its hope of seeing King George restored in Greece and make no effort in King Peter's behalf which would complicate the already difficult situation inside Yugoslavia.

The Riddle of Aunt Susan

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

The last batch of Aunt Susan's cucumber pickles have been put down cellar. Beyond the fact that Aunt Susan smoked a pipe, I have no clear picture of her—which is not strange since she first made her pickles at least a century before anyone ever heard of me. I mention her addiction to tobacco only because it complicates my forming a picture of her in my mind's eye. When I try to imagine her, all I can make out is something like the Sibyl of Cumae, wreathed in blue smoke and wild hair. This, positively, is not Aunt Susan, who was a sweet and lovable person, but a moral might be drawn for modern females who wish to be well remembered by impressionable nephews.

Everyone in our family holds Aunt Susan in high regard even though none of those who tell me about her ever spoke directly to Aunt Susan. She takes part in nearly every anecdote of the pioneer days, remembered for what she did rather than what she said, since hers was an era of action. We folks who do the talking came later. According to all the notions, Aunt Susan with neither chick nor child should have been forgotten long ago. But somehow she persists.

* * *

When we plotted the front orchard, we drove down stakes for the holes, and figured carefully so a half-dozen old-time trees would be in line. These were the remnants of the first orchard, and we were sentimental. The Gravenstein, which had been planted in a filled-up well, the Astrachan, Fameuse, and Nodheads were accommodated, but one old tree with sour yellow apples the size of walnuts wouldn't fit. We decided to throw a chain around it and see if the tractor would drag it out. It was too far gone to bother with—flickers had nested in it for years and when you find flickers you find the heartwood gone.

But the yell that went up from the family must easily have been heard out in Wisconsin. That tree, they said, was Aunt Susan's—implying that our intention was tantamount to sacrilege. "But it's no good," we said. "We know it," they answered logically enough, "and it never was any good—but Aunt Susan called it her tree, and she liked the apples." So Aunt Susan prevailed, and we planted the new orchard around her crooked tree. It stood between the rows and grew more crooked; the apples got smaller and yellower and sourer; the bark peeled and the trunk split; but we hastened not its appointed course.

* * *

Five springs later, it failed to bud, and no watersprouts came up from the roots. We pushed it over, and the wood was dozy and punky. It wouldn't even burn—just lay in the stove and smudged and hung on and on. I stuck a piece over a beam in the shop, and everyone thought the gesture was well taken.

This devotion to Aunt Susan is probably deserved. She was the maiden sister, guest perpetual in the backwoods home under the terms of the day—she helped with the work. Folks may have thought Great-Grandfather was kind to take his homeless sister in, but Great-Grandfather was able to tell a hawk from a handsaw a dozen times out of twelve. We know today many of the things Aunt Susan did to reciprocate, in addition to washing the babies and rocking them to sleep and helping them grow up. She churned, and because her butter was good we use her quantity of salt today. She spun yarn and knitted mittens—and our favorite variation of the double-sawtooth pattern is known as Aunt Susan's mittens. Her snappy molasses cookies right now are in at least ten of the fifteen crocks in our family's separated homes—I know exactly where each is kept. And never a Fall goes by but all these fifteen homes smell, just as ours has today, of Aunt Susan's bread-and-butter pickles.

She did other things. She planted horseradish, and red roses by the wall, and a quince tree, and jonquils in front of the house. She located the water in the well behind the barn, with a divining rod, of course, and she encouraged Sweet Flag that has since spread down the swale, across the road, and away down the valley. But still and all, she just lived here—it wasn't her family and it wasn't her posterity.

Sometimes it's hard to figure things out.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $12.00 — Three months ... $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.